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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines.

The largest stock, greatest variety and comparatively the cheapest in the city, at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, Baltimore. Send for circulars and information. They furnish copies of all papers which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scull, President First National Bank, and T. H. Young & Co. tf

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware and examine their variety, at 130 Wood street.

Wilson's Consumptive Remedy.

The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoiced these dyes, comprising Gold, Silver and Bronze, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

McCLEAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffy,

Merchant Tailor, No. 78 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of fine French and China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brassy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1 For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
MWF

R. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It is admirably adapted, both safely to delicate persons or children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 50c, 10c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. ww

The Daily Commercial.

TRAGEDY ON THE CARS.

Suicide of an Express Messenger on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[From the Cleveland Herald of Tuesday.]

W. H. H. Wise, a messenger for the American Express Company on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, killed himself in his own car, between Euclid street and the Union Passenger Depot, at two o'clock P. M., (Monday,) as the train was approaching Cleveland. He is better known as "Pop" Wise, a nick-name given him on account of his bearing the name of the hero of Tippecanoe. He came from Hagerstown, Md., where his parents and many of his friends reside. He also has a brother, we understand, in Harrisburg, Pa. The deceased has been in the railroad and express business for many years, and has always filled with terrible force upon all his acquaintances, by whom he was universally esteemed. Before committing the act he borrowed a pistol from mail agent Sheldon, on the same train, giving some trifling reason for the use he intended to make of it. He then re-entered his own car, shut the door and fastened it on the door. When the train entered the depot, the door had to be broken open. The deceased was found prostrated among his packages, with a hole in his head. He lived about an hour. He left a note, requesting that the news of his suicide might not be published. Mr. Wise, as stated in the note he left, made his first express run just ten years to the day of his death. He has run upon eighteen railroads for all the companies represented in this section of the country, including the Adams, American, United States and Merchants' Union, During that time he has been in a number of severe railroad smash-ups, coming out unscathed in each instance. He was considered more popular than he, although his habits were more irregular than those of the model agent. Being very free to his money, his salary was barely sufficient to pay expenses. His friends, including the officers of the company, frequently gave him good advice concerning the benefits of economy. Promising to do better in every instance, and in good faith, apparently, he would return to his sober and extravagance. These promises of reform were often baptized in tears. The fountains of his great heart would open, and his fine physical frame would be convulsed with emotion as each promise of reformation was conceived. The extent of his extravagance culminated in what he believed to be his marriage last September. The last shilling always came from his pocket, for the benefit of the same individual, and it will that marked the withdrawal of those that came before it. While he was always drawing in this respect, affecting only himself, the express companies never suffered at all. Even upon the occasion of his death, the agents, cash and funds in his possession were checked out with the same precision and accuracy as was characteristic of the man. No train ever started or lone early or too late for "Pop" Wise.

Ever ready for duty; business always straight as a "string;" willing at all times to share his salary with others; always drawing upon the cashier to the last-earned dollar, and, when off duty, always ready to join fellowmen around the social board—these were the traits that marked his course as a messenger. His untimely death is a sad one, and universally regretted among all his acquaintances, including many whose kindly hands made unrifled for his benefit. The last time he was in Cleveland, taking the hand of a fellow mail, "Good bye, old boy; you'll never see me any more." "You are not going to leave the company" queried the friend. "Good bye," responded the deceased, as he withdrew his hand from the friendly grasp of his friend. It is the parting last run, for he lent on Saturday morning on his last run to Pittsburgh and back.

He left a brief letter written in pencil on the car, evidently to a friend, Mr. E. Wolcott, also an employe of the express company, requesting to get a ring he had lent to a gentleman friend and send it to a lady friend somewhere in or near the East. He also searched the act to "Injure and friends." No reason is known for the self-murder, but there was a rumor that he had been known elsewhere, originating in some act which annoyed him very much, and the effect of which, possibly, may have been committed when excited by drinking. He has never shown despondency till within the past month, and even then seemed to rally from it quickly whenever spoken to in a cheerful manner. He was never popular importance to him connected with the close of the tenth year in his messenger life. He had determined to close the tenth year and the last run of that period, and did so about 2 o'clock P. M., and after the train had passed the St. Clair street crossing, and had nearly reached Euclid, when taken from the car at the depot.

It is a usual case for a company's men jumping on the train before it came to a dead stop, and the door of the car not yielding to the attempt to open it, he looked through the glass and saw Wise in his chair facing the train, leaning low to one side, his head almost touching the floor and his head drooping. The car was locked, both ends and entrance doors, and was only effected by breaking the glass of a door and unlocking it from the lock. It is known that he shot himself after passing the Euclid street, because he was seen there standing at the side door, and was bullied, and reported.

The coroner, for some reason unknown, has not been informed, and Justice Bemis, of Euclid, agent of the Express Company, upon receipt of the news of the death, directed Mr. Howland to take charge of the body, and telegraphed the deceased's father to know what his wishes were.

Heavy Business in Teas and Coffees.

At all our depots and on every road leading from this city can be seen packages of Teas and barrels and kegs of Coffee from the Checkered Front. Every dealer knows this house has the reputation for selling on small profits, and they guarantee satisfaction.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

Those Who Thought

That Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s cream ale was one of those unwholesome compounds which are so frequently advertised, and which seem to be put up to see how much money can be made on a single package, find by experience that their first impression was wrong. All acknowledge that it is a most delicious and healthy beverage.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1869. NO. 66.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

General Question of Taxation.

President Grant in Favor of a Reduction, and Senator Boutwell Reported in Favor of the Present Rates—The Revision of the Tariff—The Ways and Means Committee Favor Protection—The Circuit Judgeship—The McGarrahan Case—Recognition of Cuban Independence—Spain's Liberality to Cuba—The Amount of the Sinking Fund—The New Assistant Postmaster General—Exchanging Five-Twenties for Registered Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1869.

The Question of Taxation.

There is a good deal of talk among members of Congress who have arrived here about the general question of taxation and the revision of the Internal Revenue laws. The consolidated law passed by the House last session is now in the Senate Finance Committee, and is pretty certain to be reported for action in January. Conversation with Congressmen indicates that there will be two decided parties in the movement to reduce taxes. The Secretary of the Treasury is understood to be in favor of retaining the present rates generally, for at least another year, and thinks such a course will be satisfactory to the country. He believes the people are willing to pay these taxes, and will gladly see the public debt reduced from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions more before asking a change of rates. Special Commissioner Wells is understood to hold that a reduction of taxation had best be made this winter; that the present rates are a great check to industry and commerce, and that relief in this direction will help the country on to specie payments. The President rather sides with those who favor a reduction of taxation at an early day. He has stated that the present system will give us such a surplus that we can pay off one hundred and fifty millions of debt next year, and the drift of his language seems to be that he will be content with such a reduction as will not reduce the surplus. The estimates at the Treasury do not look to quite so great a surplus as the President thinks it will be, cannot be less than one hundred and twenty-five millions. It is yet too early to say how Congress will stand, but many members appear to favor some reduction.

The Tariff Question.

The Ways and Means Committee is still engaged in considering what additional articles of import shall be put on the free list in their new tariff bill, and have not yet shown how much they propose to take off the present dutiable articles. The theory on which they begin work seems to be to admit free a large number of things not raised or made in this country, and used to but a small extent, and to increase the rates on other articles coming into competition with our manufactures. They have called on the Statistical Bureau for a large number of tables, and, from a long list of articles it is proposed to put on the free list. These returns could not, in the ordinary course of business, be collected for some months, and all of such labor is involved in preparing them at this time. The Committee will not take much definite action till they get these figures, and were in session but a short time. The Chairman and other members were at the Treasury a long time. What view the Secretary will take on this question is not known to any one. Commissioner Wells again recommends revision of the whole tariff on a mere revenue basis, and among Congressmen here there seems considerable disposition to give heed to his argument. It is learned that the Pennsylvania Protectionists are preparing to meet his report with facts and figures.

The Circuit Judgeship

The Attorney General took a full list of the candidates for the new Circuit Judgeship to the cabinet meeting to-day, together with letters of recommendation in each case. The business filed up the time to such an extent that it was determined to hold a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow to examine each case and settle the whole matter if possible. There is a good deal of interest among Congressmen and public men from all sections of the country in this matter, and many of them are anxiously trying to influence the President in making his selection.

The McGarrahan Case.

Secretary Cox has taken the McGarrahan case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The mandamus granted by the Supreme Court of this district, directing him to issue a patent, was granted without any notification whatever to the Secretary. He then, by counsel, entered a motion to vacate the order, and gave an opportunity for full argument. One or several postponements of the case having occurred, and the time arriving within which a writ of error to the Supreme Court could be taken, Mr. McGarrahan withdrew his motion to vacate the order, and took out a writ of error. The statement that the Secretary of the Interior was obliged to issue the McGarrahan is erroneous, since the Secretary of the Interior has nothing to do with issuing patents, a fact which the Court of the District seemingly enough failed to know. Land patents are ordered by the President and countersigned by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Secretary holds that he can no more be compelled to issue a land patent by mandamus than be appointed a Minister to England under a similar writ.

Restored to Office.

General Rawlins has to-day secured the appointment of Captain W. E. Smith, editor of the Woodstock *Sentinel*, as Postmaster at Woodstock, Ills. He was twice severely wounded in the late war, but the Democrat removed him because he did not "swing around the circle."

The President to-day appointed John Farnum, of Nashua, N. H., private secretary to Senator Wade, Consul at St. Jago, Cuba.

Cuban Independence.

The Cuban Junta began here to-day to get signatures to a petition asking Congress to declare for recognition of Cuban independence. They had persons circulating them in hotels, offices, stores, department buildings and everywhere about town, and took the names of all who were willing to sign. The information is that they are going to make a concerted effort in this direction through the country. They are getting up the petition in a quiet way, and undoubtedly mean to do what they can to worry Congress into early action. Persons likely enough to know, say Cuban bonds are abundant for those who deal in stocks.

The Sickles Dispatch.

The appearance in print of Minister Sickles's dispatch in relation to Spain, a few days after its receipt, caused great surprise at the State Department. The fact that Spain is ready to make such large concessions to Cuba was not known to anybody, but the communication has been for some time in possession of information of similar tenor. The city papers treat the dispatch as a checkmate on the part of Spain that will trouble the Cuban Junta.

The Sinking Fund.

The Treasurer of the United States now holds $75,478,600 in six per cent. bonds on account of the regular sinking fund, and the fund is held subject to the order of Congress. All was purchased since the 15th of May, when the Secretary of the Treasury initiated his new policy. These bonds cost the Government $80,230,200. The interest on them gives an income of $4,528,728 per year to Government, of which $704,301 already fallen due has been invested in bonds, leaving $3,824,426 per annum still subject to the order of Congress. The Secretary, as heretofore announced, has ordered the purchase of $10,000,000 bonds during the month of December, and in July to the end of next May to have reduced the public debt in this way at least $125,000,000.

The New Assistant Postmaster General.

The appointment of a new Assistant Postmaster General came a surprise to the people here, as it was not known that Earle intended resigning so soon. He has been for some time anxious to return to his profession, at which he can make far more than the salary he received in office. James A. Marshall, the new app-intee, is unknown here. He is a Virginian by birth, and the Postmaster General speaks of him as a very capable man.

Exchanging Five-Twenties.

Inquiry at the Treasury Department brings to light a somewhat significant fact. The clerks in one of the divisions have for several weeks been employed in doing little else than exchanging bonds for registered bonds. This sort of exchange is going on rapidly of late. The Treasury officials generally seem to take it as a good omen, in flexible confidence on the part of the people.

Naval Superintendent.

Commodore Worden enters upon his duty to-morrow as superintendent of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis. He thinks Congress would do well to change the law so final trial could not come there to study till they are sixteen years of age. They go now at fourteen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1869.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

As much interest is manifested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, it may be stated that the terminal, Eastern, is at Richmond, Western at the mouth of Big Sandy River. The length of line complete to White Sulphur Springs is two hundred and twenty-five miles, incomplete over a hundred miles, cost of construction estimated at gold prices, $12,000,000; debt, $5,000,000; estimated cost of completion, $10,000,000; amount to be furnished by contract-

ing parties $15,000,000. Connections: Western via Lexington, Ky., Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis, via Ohio river route, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis, via Chillicothe and Columbus. Branch lines embraced in the charter, Covington to Ignchiberg, 10 miles; Coals Mouth to Point Pleasant, 45 miles. Total vote of stockholders at the recent meeting, 56,000 shares; for the contract, 51,009; against it, 5,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed John Parsons, of Ohio, United States Consul at Santiago, Cuba. Thomas A. Sayler, Edward R. Geary and Jesse Applegate are appointed Commissioners, to examine and report upon the road and telegraph line authorized to be constructed by the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

A TRACTION ENGINE WANTED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a communication from Savannah, asking permission for the Vernon Shell Road Company to import from England, free of duty, a traction engine for their road between Savannah and Vernonburg, to be used as an experiment only.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue for the month were $14,145,570; corresponding month last year $9,540,000.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, several cases were argued, including one from Mississippi, the action being to restrain defendant from proceeding to enforce the collection of internal revenue on cotton. The Court adjourned until Monday.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The annual session of the Council of the Union League of America takes place in New York December 8th. It is expected the meeting will be largely attended.

THE MIXED SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Corporation Attorney has rendered a decision in the mixed school case, that any one of the trustees have power to grant admission to any school. He declines to answer the question, what is the legal interpretation of the word "white," believing Congress will by public and appropriate legislation settle the entire subject, and thus prevent protracted discussion and litigation.

MR. RICHARDSON'S CONDITION PRECARIOUS—MARRIED TO MRS. N'FARLAND.

Mr. Richardson is in a very precarious condition to-night. He is very weak, and having retained no nourishment for five days, his friends and physicians fear the worst. He was married this evening to the late Mrs. McFarland, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the alumni of Brown University was given this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. S. S. Cox presided. About seventy persons were present, including President Caswell, of Brown University, and ex-Senator Foster.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Argument before the Superior Court, Cincinnati, in Relation to the Use of the Bible in Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, O., November 30.—The following points occurred in the argument of W. M. Ramsey yesterday before the Superior Court for the plaintiffs in the suit case seeking the School Board from expelling the Bible from the schools. To show themselves entitled to the relief prayed for the plaintiffs must establish two propositions:

First—that religious instruction in the compilation of the law is an essential element in our free common school system; and

Second—That the Board of Education of the city, in excluding the Bible, violates the law in religious instruction in the schools of the city.

These propositions will be met, it may fairly be anticipated, by First—A general denial; Second—The allegation that the Board took any action upon the part of the School Board relating to religious instruction; Third, respectfully submit that religious instruction is an essential part of the Common School system of education, and that the system has been so engrafted under the Constitution of the year 1851, that the Legislature has no power, in future in obedience to the direction of the Constitution, to change it; that the provision in the words constituting the concluding sentence of the third section of the Bill of Rights, "Religion morality and knowledge being necessarily necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by a legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience."

After attempting to show that the Constitution placed it in favor of religious instruction in schools, he says:

But I affirm with entire confidence as a proposition of law, that had the Constitution been silent upon the subject, the system of schools which schools were to be established, had it simply declared that it should be the duty of the Legislature to provide for a system of education, and said God speed the Pentian or any movement which will lead to its anaexation, and the Legislature had established a system, it listened to by a very large crowd of enthusiastic people.

Advices from Pembina say the insurgents organized a provisional government on the 16th inst.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins, Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, who has been ill for several weeks, but was thought to be recovering, was taken with a relapse on the 19th, and had a relapse on Monday, followed by partial paralysis of the right side, and to-night there is only the faintest hope of his recovery.

At a meeting of the managers of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, a resolution was adopted that a committee of three be appointed for with the medical and surgical corps of the hospital to provide for separate clinical instruction to female students of medicine, at least one day in each week and that upon the request of such students the attendance of the clinical lectures be confined to classes composed of males only.

John Bell Hatcher, an Englishman, who is said to be a correspondent of the New York *World*, was arrested in Baltimore yesterday, charged with forgery, and committed in default of $5,000 bail.

James Posten's brewery, in Poughkeepsie, was destroyed by fire last night.

A correspondent at the Department of Boston, has been appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the remains of Gov. Hoffman.

The steamers Erie and Ontario have been sold at Boston to New Yorkers for $356,217 each. The original cost of both was a million and a half.

The Spanish ironclad Saragossa has arrived at Havana.

J. B. Schaffer, a wholesale druggist in Louisville, was detected in selling unstamped snuff and his stock thereof was seized.

There is much excitement in commercial circles in Havana over the action of the Court of the United States that our Government had caused the new Spanish gunboats in New York harbor to be detained in such a manner as to prevent their sailing.

John Dorsey, of Williamsburg, Mass., convicted of the murder of his wife more than a year ago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The jury in a case for the recovery of lager beer seized by the State Constables at Boston has decided that lager is a fermented liquor within the meaning of the law, and found for the plaintiff.

The Wyoming council yesterday passed the Female Suffrage bill almost unanimously. The bill was to come up in the House last night.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, arrived last night at Portland.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee of Boston last evening, Major Joseph H. Chadwick was nominated for Mayor.

A large number of delegates to the National Board of Trade have arrived at Richmond, representing the boards of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Portland, Chicago, Baltimore, Milwaukee and other cities. The session was formally opened by the Richmond Board of Trade to extend to the hospitalities of the city, with an address of welcome. Delegates were assigned to homes at private houses. There seems to be a general feeling among the people of Richmond that the meeting of the National body which has met there for years. The hall of the State Legislature is appropriated for the sessions, which commence at noon to-day.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Proceedings of the State Christian Convention.

COLUMBUS, November 30.—The State Christian Convention convened this afternoon. The business before the meeting is of a local nature, and will conclude to-day. The court room was thronged.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The Nomination of Hon. Geo. F. Huff.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your issue of the 27th inst., contained some observations of the press in reference to the office of Treasurer, and was graciously kind in the name of Hon. Geo. F. Huff, of Greensburg, regarded as the most formidable. The complimentary manner in which Mr. Huff is spoken of by the Legislative friends of liberty by the constitution would be precisely the same; that registers inefficiency, and nearly every man supplanted as it is now by the Legislature shall forever be encouraged by a legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience."

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is said the Cubans have another expedition on hand, which will surpass all previous efforts. The Junta is now paying out over six hundred dollars per day for board of men in New York, awaiting the word to sail, and has made contracts with several merchants for a large number of Winchester repeating rifles and Peabody breech-loaders, with suitable ammunition, and in case the contract has not been already fulfilled, it is improbable that the expedition will be started before the meeting of Congress.

It is reported that the ram Atlanta intended for Salnave's use against the insurgents, will leave Philadelphia some time to-day for Port au Prince.

Mail news from Hayti to the 15th ult., state that Cape Haytien had surrendered to the revolutionists. The gunboat Salnave had been sunk. The Petion has been captured by the revolutionary war vessels Quaker City and Florida, and preparations were making to attack Port au Prince, the only place in the Republic in possession of Salnave. Salnave is strongly fortified at Port au Prince, and declares he will blow it up before he will surrender.

The Judiciary Committee of the Tennessee House yesterday recommended the rejection of the bill granting the right of way to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. No further action was taken.

Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, aged twenty-two years, living near Dewitt, Ark., accidentally shot herself through the heart with her husband's pistol on the 18th.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Oliver A. Morgan, convicted of the murder of John Peterl, was overruled by Judge Chapman, at Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Thursday, December 23d, the same day set for the execution of Stevens.

County Commissioners Gulick and Lisler and Ex-Commissioner Edwards, of Franklin county, Ohio, have been indicted for malfeasance in office by the grand jury, now in session.

A boiler in the steam dye works located in the basement of the Desoto House, Galena, Ill., exploded yesterday, mortally wounding Mr. Streeter, severely and severely injuring his wife. The building was much shattered.

Worden's soap factory at Madison, Wis., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with its contents. Loss $12,000, fully insured.

Jesse T. Reynolds, a lawyer and claim agent of Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., has been arrested charged with forging pension papers, and held in $10,000.

Gov. Hoffman has commuted the death sentence of David B. Ark, convicted of murder in Steuben county, to imprisonment for life.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case was further postponed till to-day, on the urgent appeal of the counsel for Gould and Fisk. Judge Barnard telegraphed to Judge Smith, myself, and Judge Peckham, that Judge David Dudley Field was engaged before him in the Vanderbilt suit, and could not leave, and must be postponed. Counsel for all the interests opposed to the Erie Company earnestly urged immediate trial.

A careless individual in Jackson, Mich., undertook to draw gasoline from a barrel last night by the use of a lighted candle, when a fire, which destroyed $200,000 worth of property, on which the insurance is but light. A man named Wm. Cook was killed by the removal of goods from the burning buildings.

The Ohio ship Association, meeting in the Second Presbyterian church, which was largely attended, notwithstanding the heavy rain. The meeting was called to order at four o'clock P. M., by Mr. Chlldaugh, after the singing of the hymn "The Water of Life," prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Cincinnati. Short addresses were then delivered by Rev. Mr. Childlaw, of Cincinnati, and others.

The evening session of the Christian Convention was called to order by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Columbus, after which "Coronation" was sung with splendid effect. Dr. Thaddeus Reese, of Cincinnati, was elected to the temporary Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Fingley, of Pennsylvania. The hymn "Stand up for Jesus" sung.

The chair appointed Messrs. H. M. Robertson, G. W. Hall and C. Osborn, Isaac Cook and Chester Bridge, a committee on permanent organization.

Hon. C. N. Olds, of Columbus, delivered an address of welcome, to which Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Ohio, responded on behalf of the Convention. He wondered if the time would come when the Protestants of the country would shake hands as a grand Ecumenical Council. The speaker said the Christians were not in favor of a union because the cause of Christ looked dark, but because there was a feeling of brotherly love and united effort. Some of the people of Cincinnati were getting badly scared because the Roman Catholic people being made to take the Bible from the public schools, but he was glad to tell his friends of the lovers of the Protestant, as it enabled people to lay their hands upon God rather than the Bible which was more important than ever before. Since this movement Christians there have waked up, and now open their eyes, and see all things. He said that to-night there was a better religious feeling than during the last ten years.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following nominations: Chairman, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati; Vice Presidents, Revs. Dr. Howard, of Ohio University, Athens; Rev. Mr. Batcleville; Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville; P. Kelsey, of Hartford College, and H. D. True, of Marion. Secretaries, Rev. O. A. Lyman, of Cleveland; Capt. Wm. Mitchell, of Columbus. Business Committee—F. G. Ensign, St. Louis; Rev. D. H. Moore, Delaware; Dr. Pratt, Portsmouth; Gen. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, and Rev. T. H. Allen, Dayton. The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. D. Mosely, of Chicago, was invited on and spoke at considerable length. The convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The "Times" Favors the Acquisition of San Domingo by the United States—Reforms Proposed by Napoleon in His Speech—Stormy Session in the Corps Legislatif—The War in South America—The Allies Short of Provisions, &c., &c.

Reforms Promised by Napoleon.

PARIS, November 30.—The following is a synopsis of the reforms promised in the Emperor's speech: Mayors are to be chosen from the municipalities, and are to be elected. Universal suffrage is to be extended. There is to be a more rapid development of primary education, a diminution of the cost of justice, and also a reduction of the tax on successions. The savings bank system is to be extended; more humane regulations are to be made for the labor of children, and there is to be an increase of small salaries in public offices; useful measures connected with agriculture are promised, as is an inquiry into the excise; also a project of law regarding custom duties.

The San Domingo Cession.

LONDON, November 30.—The *Times*, referring to the possible cession of San Domingo to the United States, says: From the present aspect of affairs we should be disposed to expect the completion of a treaty to that effect. Such a bargain would be beneficial not only to the parties concerned, but to Europe and the world. The Americans stand to lose but little, when they mightgain a great deal. The island ought to become a new emporium for trade, and in the creation of such commercial stations no people are more deeply interested than ourselves.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, November 30.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the opposition submitted interpellations in the prorogation of last September, on the action of the authorities in the Aubin and Rieamarie affairs, and in the troubles of last June in Paris. Deputy Raspail submitted an interpellation on the assassination of citizens, and demanded the impeachment of the ministers. The introduction of these measures created much excitement, and the proceedings were very stormy.

Prince Metternich

Leaves for Vienna to-night, to confer with the Emperor of Austria.

The War in South America.

LISBON, November 30.—The steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. Reports from Paraguayan sources state that only the vanguard of the allied army was moving towards the new position of Lopez. The main army was still prevented from marching by want of provisions. The scarcity was so great that the men were compelled to eat horse flesh.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 30, Evening.—Consols, 93⅞. American securities quiet and steady. Sales of 5-20s at 86¾; Erie, 21¾; Illinois, 99. Atlantic and Great Western, 27; stocks steady.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 30.—Bourse firm; Rentes 71 francs 75c.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—Cotton buoyant; middling, 12¼d.; sales of 12,000 bales; 7,000 bales, Manchester market quiet.

California white wheat 9s 7d; red western 9s 5d. Corn, 33s 6d. Peas, 39s 6d. Pork, 82s for three days 11,000 quarters, including 10,000 barrels of flour. Bacon flour 28s. Corn 29s 6d. Lard 78s. Pease 39s.

Pork 115s 6d. Beef 98s. Lard 75s. Cheese 68s. Rosin 15s. Spirits petroleum is 3d; refined is 1s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 30.—Tallow 47s. Sugar quiet and steady. Linseed oil £28 17s.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, November 30.—Petroleum firm.

BREMEN, November 30.—Cotton quiet at 6 thalers for upland.

HAMBURG, November 30.—Petroleum flat at 15 marks banco.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 30.—Cotton quiet at 133 francs.

HAVRE, November 30.—Cotton closed quiet; on spot 133½ francs.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 30, 1869.

THE ERIE CASES.

The suit of the Erie Railway *vs.* Vanderbilt was to-day postponed until January. The case of the Erie Railway *vs.* Fisk and Gould et als was argued on motion by counsel for Fisk and Gould to continue the injunction restraining defendant from using certain evidence in suit. During the argument Mr. Eaton made a personal explanation, declaring the charges of bribery against him to be baseless. Decision reserved.

BONDS RECOVERED.

Barton Johnson was arrested to-day, having in his possession two one thousand dollar United States bonds identified as a portion of those stolen from the Assistant Treasurer at United States bonds stolen from Messrs. Morrison & Hutchinson, in November of last year. Mr. Johnson is from Rockland living in New Hampshire.

OUR GUNBOAT FLEET.

There is no doubt, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Mantonomah was ordered here with express reference to the reception of the remains of Governor Hoffman.

The steamers Erie and Ontario have been sold at Boston to New Yorkers for $356,217 each. The original cost of both was a million and a half.

The Spanish ironclad Saragossa has arrived at Havana.

J. B. Schaffer, a wholesale druggist in Louisville, was detected in selling unstamped snuff and his stock thereof was seized.

There is much excitement in commercial circles in Havana over the action of the Court of the United States that our Government had caused the new Spanish gunboats in New York harbor to be detained in such a manner as to prevent their sailing.

John Dorsey, of Williamsburg, Mass., convicted of the murder of his wife more than a year ago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The jury in a case for the recovery of lager beer seized by the State Constables at Boston has decided that lager is a fermented liquor within the meaning of the law, and found for the plaintiff.

The Wyoming council yesterday passed the Female Suffrage bill almost unanimously. The bill was to come up in the House last night.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, arrived last night at Portland.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee of Boston last evening, Major Joseph H. Chadwick was nominated for Mayor.

A large number of delegates to the National Board of Trade have arrived at Richmond, representing the boards of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Portland, Chicago, Baltimore, Milwaukee and other cities. The session was formally opened by the Richmond Board of Trade to extend to the hospitalities of the city, with an address of welcome. Delegates were assigned to homes at private houses. There seems to be a general feeling among the people of Richmond that the meeting of the National body which has met there for years. The hall of the State Legislature is appropriated for the sessions, which commence at noon to-day.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Proceedings of the State Christian Convention.

COLUMBUS, November 30.—The State Christian Convention convened this afternoon. The business before the meeting is of a local nature, and will conclude to-day. The court room was thronged.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The Nomination of Hon. Geo. F. Huff.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your issue of the 27th inst., contained some observations of the press in reference to the office of Treasurer, and was graciously kind in the name of Hon. Geo. F. Huff, of Greensburg, regarded as the most formidable. The complimentary manner in which Mr. Huff is spoken of by the Legislative friends of liberty by the constitution would be precisely the same; that registers inefficiency, and nearly every man supplanted as it is now by the Legislature shall forever be encouraged by a legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience."

After attempting to show that the Constitution placed it in favor of religious instruction in schools, he says:

But I affirm with entire confidence as a proposition of law, that had the Constitution been silent upon the subject, the system of schools which schools were to be established, had it simply declared that it should be the duty of the Legislature to provide for a system of education, and said God speed the Pentian or any movement which will lead to its anaexation, and the Legislature had established a system, it listened to by a very large crowd of enthusiastic people.

Advices from Pembina say the insurgents organized a provisional government on the 16th inst.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins, Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, who has been ill for several weeks, but was thought to be recovering, was taken with a relapse on

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

MEMBERS of Congress arriving in Washington express a disposition to await the message of the President on leading questions before committing themselves. Much interest is felt to know his views, especially on the Cuba question, which for the moment takes precedence even of the financial question. The idea of free banking is said to be gaining ground; and much faith in the effect of the "natural forces" in the business world in solving the financial riddle is expressed. There will be a shower of financial bills brought forward in the first week of the session. It is understood that the Hon. D. J. MORRELL, of our own State, has bestowed much attention on the subject, and has framed a bill which he will bring forward some time during the session. Mr. MORRELL is a practical and clear headed man, and any bill framed by him will be likely to attract more than ordinary attention.

THE battle of the people with the corruptionists is to be fought out at Harrisburg on the assembling of the Legislature. The "unexpended balance" is worth to the ring somewhere between one and two hundred thousand dollars annually. The money should go into the treasury and not the pockets of individuals. It will be seen at once what is the significance of the "MACKEY slate" proclaimed by the Beaver *Radical*. The head of the ring in this interest is "DON" CAMERON, who has set himself up at Harrisburg to control the Legislature and distribute the offices. Money and his promises put the "MACKEY slate" through last winter; whether his promises will go as well this time as they did then, remains to be seen. Some there are, we conclude, who will hesitate to accept them again. By getting the control of the "unexpended balance" another year, "DON'S" ring count on putting through the infamous tax bill which failed in their hands last year. A more corrupt combination, a "ring" for more infamous purposes, has not existed since the days of the Forty Thieves. It even beats the Erie ring. It is this that the people will have to fight at the opening of the session. No man who thinks he has a future will give it support.

WE understand that the negotiations between the Committee of Merchants of this city, and the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—having for its object the placing of our shippers on an exact equality with those of every point on the western connections of the road, shipping under the same arrangements—are progressing very favorably, and that the interests are already now of the most cordial and satisfactory character. No change in the rates to this city, *on the amount consumed here*, is asked; but the company is solicited to allow our merchants to reship eastward what may not be consumed here, at the through rate from point of shipment. In this way, they will become at once the voluntary agents of the railroad company, reaching out to every point from which it is possible to draw trade, and shipping over the Pennsylvania Central road all grain which may not be required for consumption here. Col. SCOTT, we are informed, fully accorded with the views expressed by our merchants, and advanced additional arguments to satisfy the directors that it would be to their interest to grant the very reasonable demand which had been made. The Committee have the fullest assurances that the change will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected. The official announcement will be made at an early day.

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW.

Discussing the proposed improvement of the Ohio river, the Philadelphia *Gazette* takes a broad view of the question. Alluding to the prophecies made now and twelve years ago, when it was confidently predicted that "the days of the river trade were numbered," the *Gazette* points to the undisputed fact that notwithstanding the jealousy and opposition of the Western railroads, "the river trade has survived war, neglect and misrepresentation, and is now as prosperous as ever." The benefits to be derived from joint action in the matter will affect two-thirds of the States. On this account, the scheme assumes a national character, and cannot be viewed simply as an important one in the interest of the State. The position of the Ohio being midway between the Gulf of Mexico and British America, it becomes a question of paramount interest how it may be rendered a great highway. The subsidiary connections of the stream are adverted to, and the districts drained by them are enumerated in their proper order, showing their boundless resources. But inasmuch as the Ohio is the boundary of a number of States, and the responsibility of improvements rests upon none of these, the *Gazette* very justly argues that that portion of the river lying in Pennsylvania, and which we have proposed to improve, must be viewed as the beginning of a series of improvements which may result in the opening up of a perfect line of communication between the lakes and the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, and the subsidiary connections of the great streams of the entire west.

This view of the question is eminently correct. The benefits to be derived from the successful operations of the Beaver ship canal cannot be estimated. They will be shared by at least two-thirds of the States. It requires no sagacity to foresee that the improvement of the Ohio to Beaver shoals, and the enlargement of the Beaver canal would be attended with results such as will direct public attention to the great advantages to be derived from the prosecution of improvements throughout the entire section traversed by the Ohio and other tributaries. Viewed in this light it will be seen that it is not merely a local improvement that is contemplated, but rather the beginning of internal improvement which it is impossible for us to limit. Western Pennsylvania, which is destined to reap the first fruits of the improvement, is not more interested in the result than other sections in which similar improvements will be pressed forward. On this account we welcome the suggestion of a general consultation on the subject with the Chambers of Commerce of the river cities more directly interested in the project.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Every week with its events adds to the interest with which spectators view the condition of affairs in France. In the Emperor's speech at the reopening of the sessions of the Senate and the legislative body, published in our yesterday's issue, we have stated, or alluded to the points upon which this interest is for some time probably destined to dwell.

For many years now, the outside world have been accustomed to look upon LOUIS NAPOLEON as a most skillful gamester, playing to retain the most valuable and magnificent stakes. But he had the game too much to himself, and there was generally too little uncertainly involved in the result, to keep attention on the alert. At present, with an opposition of one hundred and sixteen—many of them able and important men, instead of three or four, of no great mark—with the other conditions against which he has to contend, there is surely no lack of the elements required to pique curiosity, or to sustain anxiety. A mere private man who from without contemplates the existing state of things in France, could hardly imagine King or Emperor in a position of greater difficulty or interest.

NAPOLEON'S statement of the wants of France is, doubtless, correct. France wants liberty and order. Hitherto he has maintained order, and, by doing so, has secured the good will and support of the great middle, mercantile class, in spite of his encroachments upon their freedom. For order he still makes himself responsible, and calls upon the Parliament to aid him in securing liberty.

The passage of the speech in which the Emperor condescends to praise our epoch and give reasons why we should be proud of it, is quite in character with passages of former speeches delivered on similar occasions. Whatever might be said as to the propriety of introducing the subject at the time, or as to the correctness of one or two of the statements which he made, all, we suppose, will admit that the rhetoric is good, and that few Kings or Emperors, either now, or formerly, could speak with more intelligence in regard to the achievements of their age, whether in their own realms or outside of them. Everybody knows that LOUIS NAPOLEON is knowing in a degree which would distinguish him in a professor's chair. Better educated than his great uncle, though without his brilliancy, he is much better informed.

The sentence which affirms that "the Bishops are meeting in Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes," is certainly not to be taken as evidence of the Emperor's superior knowledge of a fact, as thus stated. It is probably an imperial intimation that the episcopal proceedings thus anticipated had better be "wise and conciliatory." An admonition could hardly be conveyed in a less irritating, or more mellifluous manner. So, every one must have heard a much tried and sorely provoked mother say, "Now I know JACKEY will be a good boy while I am away."

The reason assigned, at the close of the speech, for the absence of the Empress, will be sweet and refreshing to M. LESSEPS and to his friends and admirers; while the recognition of "the wonderful genius and perseverance of a Frenchman" will not seem unworthy, or inappropriate to any member of *la grande nation*.

In the account of the scene in the Chambre at the opening, it is gratifying to all respectable people, of course, to learn that M. ROCHEFORT was not present, and that "when his name was called it was received with hisses." Wit is good and championship of liberty is still better, but the former has degrees and is of different kinds, and illegal wit is sometimes so championed as to degrade the combatants and almost suffer degradation herself. COLERIDGE once said, there is a sort of wit, quite effective too, which is within reach of a very dull fellow if he once gets rid of conscience. Substituting decency for conscience, this dictum will apply to M. ROCHEFORT, we think. It may well be doubted whether conscience ever was a strong point with the man of the "*Lanterne*," and we have seen few specimens of either his wit or his invective, much above what might be expected from a Parisian *gamin*. A few weeks ago the *Times* spoke of him as the representative of this class, and the scene in the Chambre appears to prove that, however much the Emperor may be disliked, French gentlemen, in their struggle for liberty, neither relish nor desire the aid of vulgar abuse and low calumnies, however piquantly or epigrammatically expressed.

PERVERTING HISTORY.

The New York *Tablet*, discussing the question of the Bible in the schools, says:

"The legal standard of the existing moneys of account in Germany, excepting the thaler, is founded on silver, and the relation subsisting between the different de-cimal denominations of the gold and silver money is having no strict trial as money. It appears to be the way now at the principal exchanges for merchandise, its fluctuations being estimated in the standard silver money of account. What is desired for German measure of value appears to be that they be decimalized upon the gold thaler basis. Fortunately this may be accomplished without any formal action of sovereigns, and will be carried out consequently of the most important of existing systems of account, although not the most perfect, with no disturbance whatever in the weights and finenesses of the union crowns and half crowns, the only gold coins now issued by the States. Austria and Switzerland were represented in the Vienna Coinage Conference of 1867.

"As the standard gold coinages of Germany, Spain, Russia, Egypt, and a great portion of that of other countries, have been struck in accordance with the system discussed by Mr. Elliott, no recoinage would be necessary. The principal difficulty will be found in adjusting the contracts based on the English pound sterling."

THE writer of an article in the Boston *Traveller*, who signs himself "A Catholic Priest," combats the views of that paper on the question of the Bible in the schools, and states the Catholic position as follows: "Catholics would not be satisfied with the Public Schools even if the Protestant Bible and every vestige of religious teaching were banished from them, for he is grossly in error when he asserts that they will therefore endeavor to convert them into Catholic schools. They will build or buy and support their own Catholic schools, and they will call upon Protestants to provide their own schools for their own children, where they can teach them such religious doctrines as they choose, but they will not be taxed either for educating the children of Protestants, or for having their own children educated in schools under Protestant control."

CHICAGO demands to be made a port of entry. Its claim is based on the fact of the great strings of New York. To borrow the language of a paper of that city, the annoyances and drawbacks "which spring from that notable den of thieves, Wall St.," and which "make it are evils Chicago will not submit to much longer. There can be no denying the rascally character of the transactions which have made the New York Custom House "a foul place in the business of that city," but our impression concerning Chicago morals warrants the suspicion that the "magnificent corners" will not display more virtue in the matter of customs than New York. Chicago's claims should be based upon something more tangible than a claim to superior morality.

TRAUTMANN, the Paris assassin, who butchered an entire family, was examined by a jury under the hands of a French Phrenologist named Bergher. According to M. Bergher, the most highly developed organ of Trapmann's head is the love of children. With the memory of his recent exploits fresh in one's mind, this announcement is calculated to take one by surprise, but the learned gentleman explains that an abnormal development of the bumps of combativeness, secretiveness and acquisitiveness enables an otherwise benevolent person to overcome all the evil propensities. This is a triumph of phrenological accuracy such as must be very gratifying to the modern disciples of Gall and Spurzheim.

MEN of distinguished character in literature and the professions are seldom, if ever, connected with banking in the country in full vigor, with its vaunted superiority in pecuniary dealings, we find an extensive swindle known as the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles. The project contemplated the purchase of a certain property in that city, the profits of which were to come out of large rentals: $3,500,000 was necessary to secure the estate, plenty took stock, paid up large sums, and now it is discovered that the entire project was a mammoth swindle. Four members of Parliament, and said, pointing to the Duke of Morny, a chamberlain to the French Emperor, Emile de Girardin, and other gentlemen of note are compromised in the swindle.

ALTHOUGH women take part in municipal elections in England, no damaging results are perceptible thus far. There were registered 21,000 Parliamentary electors in Manchester, in a population of 380,000, 5,000 of whom are women, duly qualified by residence, property and the payment of rates. At the last election 1,900 of the 5,000 voted. In Newcastle-on-Tyne, 34 out of 37 female registers exercised their privilege. The most remarkable feature in this election in Manchester is, that it is all done without the aid of a Sorosis or speech-making. The strenuous advocates for women's rights in this country should take a hint from the female burgesses of England.

THE people of Brazil are opposed to the further prosecution of the Paraguayan war. Although the Brazilian budget shows a deficit of only $700,000, the minister's call for 60,000 men to put in the field, which, it is estimated, will augment the national disbursement at least £1,200,000, excites the strongest sentiments of disapprobation. The whole Empire clamors for peace. What with failures in every town, Brazilian stocks, which were quoted at par a limit, and ruin staring them in the face in every market, it is not much wonder that the people oppose the prolongation of the Paraguayan war.

A FEW days ago $750 was missing in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury. A search among the employees was instituted. A highly respectable lady was employed to search all the females and the men were taken to some other department where they were compelled to undergo the same rigid overhauling. The young girls were literally obliged to divest themselves apart. Dresses, petticoats, waterfalls and every article of their attire were stripped off, but no currency discovered. Notwithstanding all the searching and hunting no trace of the missing money was found. The missing money was afterwards found in the drying room where it had been forgotten.

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER discourses as follows on a familiar topic: We have repeatedly urged the larger dealers in meat to reduce the prices in order to stimulate consumption, but in vain. Any one who wants to see the result has only to look at the enormous increase of provision stores in the city, where meat is sold, some of which actually undersell the butchers in the markets. If we want to have meat eventually reduced to extreme low rates, we have only to keep up prices two or three years longer, and the profits will stimulate competition sufficient to work out the result.

KENTUCKY valor has been illustrated for the thousandth time in Pulaski County. A party of regulators administered a severe whipping to a desperate character named Cooper a short time ago in that county. Cooper mustered some twenty confederates, and entered Somerset, the county seat, fully armed, and eager for a fight. The citizens charged by Cooper with being accessory to his whipping met him on his own terms; there was a regular pitched battle, during which three men were killed, and one was mortally wounded. The entire transaction shows that the "dark and bloody ground" requires frequent baptism.

THE Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Columbia having addressed a testimonial to the Republic of Paraguay, indicating the appreciation of the spirit with which the Paraguayans defend their sovereignty and liberty," the resident Brazilian Minister in Bogota handed in a menacing note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who responded that, "All people have a right to express their sympathies, and, as a matter of course, have their preferences. The government of the United States of Columbia had decided to maintain a strict neutrality in the war, and any national expression of sympathy for either of the belligerent parties would not affect its resolution."

IT is confidently predicted that the Cuban question will come up for immediate action in the approaching session of Congress. A remarkable degree of unanimity of sympathy exists on the subject. Judging from the tone of the prominent members, Congress will take strong grounds in favor of Cuba, either directly, or by increasing the power of the Executive.

A PARIS correspondent says Mr. Washburne is at present a guest at Compiegne, having been regularly invited, by order of the Emperor, among the first series of visitors. In regard to Paris politics, he is of the opinion that citizen Rochefort is fast running *La Republique* into the ground.

THE success attending the appointment of a milk inspector in Cincinnati is marked by two noteworthy results, a visible decline in the consumption of water, and in the chalk market.

Jeff. Davis and Crawford the Sculptor.

The death of Crawford, the Sculptor, brings up the following reminiscence connected with the history of his great work, Liberty. The reminiscence is in the shape of a correspondence between Crawford and the Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Lands. Some members of the committee were dissatisfied with the helmet which crowns the statue, and in the course of letters between them and the architect of the Capitol extension a correspondence was exhibited between Mr. Crawford, Captain Meigs, and Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. In these letters Mr. Davis objected to the liberty cap as a part of the crest of the statue. In June, 1855, Mr. Crawford remitted his first design. He says: "It is quite possible that Mr. Jefferson Davis may, as upon a *former occasion*, object to the cap of liberty and the fasces. I can only say in reply that the work is for the people, and they must be addressed in language they understand, and which has become unalterable for the masses. The emblems I allude to can never be replaced by any invention of the artist. All that can be done for them is to add the circlet of stars around the cap of liberty." * * *

In his reply to Meigs, Davis said: "As to the *cap*, I can only say, without intending to press the objection formerly made, that it seems to me that its history renders it inappropriate to a people who were born free and will not be enslaved. * * * * Why should not armed Liberty wear a helmet? Her conflict being over, her cause triumphant, the visor would be up, so as to permit the display of a circle of stars, expressive of endless existence and heavenly birth." The subsequent history of the statue is well known. Crawford substituted a helmet, with an eagle's head for a crest, surmounted by an arrangement of feathers.

Another reminiscence relates to the panel of the great Washington door of the new Capitol, on which Washington is depicted rising in his stirrups in the act of rebuking General Lee for failing to support a proposal to have cannon mouth. The shame cast upon the Lee family in this popular representation was suggested by Jeff. Davis, who, as one of the Commissioners, assumed the responsibility of accepting or modifying Crawford's original design.

International Coinage.

E. B. Elliott, of the office of Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has published some suggestions looking toward the establishment of an international coinage on a decimal and metric basis. Mr. Elliott says:

"The legal standard of the existing moneys of account in Germany, excepting the thaler, is founded on silver, and the relation subsisting between the different de-cimal denominations of the gold and silver money is having no strict trial as money. It appears to be the way now at the principal exchanges for merchandise, its fluctuations being estimated in the standard silver money of account. What is desired for German measure of value appears to be that they be decimalized upon the gold thaler basis. Fortunately this may be accomplished without any formal action of sovereigns, and will be carried out consequently of the most important of existing systems of account, although not the most perfect, with no disturbance whatever in the weights and finenesses of the union crowns and half crowns, the only gold coins now issued by the States. Austria and Switzerland were represented in the Vienna Coinage Conference of 1867.

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TRAUTMANN, the Paris assassin, who butchered an entire family, was examined by a jury under the hands of a French Phrenologist named Bergher. According to M. Bergher, the most highly developed organ of Trapmann's head is the love of children. With the memory of his recent exploits fresh in one's mind, this announcement is calculated to take one by surprise, but the learned gentleman explains that an abnormal development of the bumps of combativeness, secretiveness and acquisitiveness enables an otherwise benevolent person to overcome all the evil propensities. This is a triumph of phrenological accuracy such as must be very gratifying to the modern disciples of Gall and Spurzheim.

MEN of distinguished character in literature and the professions are seldom, if ever, connected with banking in the country in full vigor, with its vaunted superiority in pecuniary dealings, we find an extensive swindle known as the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles. The project contemplated the purchase of a certain property in that city, the profits of which were to come out of large rentals: $3,500,000 was necessary to secure the estate, plenty took stock, paid up large sums, and now it is discovered that the entire project was a mammoth swindle. Four members of Parliament, and said, pointing to the Duke of Morny, a chamberlain to the French Emperor, Emile de Girardin, and other gentlemen of note are compromised in the swindle.

ALTHOUGH women take part in municipal elections in England, no damaging results are perceptible thus far. There were registered 21,000 Parliamentary electors in Manchester, in a population of 380,000, 5,000 of whom are women, duly qualified by residence, property and the payment of rates. At the last election 1,900 of the 5,000 voted. In Newcastle-on-Tyne, 34 out of 37 female registers exercised their privilege. The most remarkable feature in this election in Manchester is, that it is all done without the aid of a Sorosis or speech-making. The strenuous advocates for women's rights in this country should take a hint from the female burgesses of England.

THE people of Brazil are opposed to the further prosecution of the Paraguayan war. Although the Brazilian budget shows a deficit of only $700,000, the minister's call for 60,000 men to put in the field, which, it is estimated, will augment the national disbursement at least £1,200,000, excites the strongest sentiments of disapprobation. The whole Empire clamors for peace. What with failures in every town, Brazilian stocks, which were quoted at par a limit, and ruin staring them in the face in every market, it is not much wonder that the people oppose the prolongation of the Paraguayan war.

A FEW days ago $750 was missing in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury. A search among the employees was instituted. A highly respectable lady was employed to search all the females and the men were taken to some other department where they were compelled to undergo the same rigid overhauling. The young girls were literally obliged to divest themselves apart. Dresses, petticoats, waterfalls and every article of their attire were stripped off, but no currency discovered. Notwithstanding all the searching and hunting no trace of the missing money was found. The missing money was afterwards found in the drying room where it had been forgotten.

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER discourses as follows on a familiar topic: We have repeatedly urged the larger dealers in meat to reduce the prices in order to stimulate consumption, but in vain. Any one who wants to see the result has only to look at the enormous increase of provision stores in the city, where meat is sold, some of which actually undersell the butchers in the markets. If we want to have meat eventually reduced to extreme low rates, we have only to keep up prices two or three years longer, and the profits will stimulate competition sufficient to work out the result.

KENTUCKY valor has been illustrated for the thousandth time in Pulaski County. A party of regulators administered a severe whipping to a desperate character named Cooper a short time ago in that county. Cooper mustered some twenty confederates, and entered Somerset, the county seat, fully armed, and eager for a fight. The citizens charged by Cooper with being accessory to his whipping met him on his own terms; there was a regular pitched battle, during which three men were killed, and one was mortally wounded. The entire transaction shows that the "dark and bloody ground" requires frequent baptism.

THE Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Columbia having addressed a testimonial to the Republic of Paraguay, indicating the appreciation of the spirit with which the Paraguayans defend their sovereignty and liberty," the resident Brazilian Minister in Bogota handed in a menacing note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who responded that, "All people have a right to express their sympathies, and, as a matter of course, have their preferences. The government of the United States of Columbia had decided to maintain a strict neutrality in the war, and any national expression of sympathy for either of the belligerent parties would not affect its resolution."

IT is confidently predicted that the Cuban question will come up for immediate action in the approaching session of Congress. A remarkable degree of unanimity of sympathy exists on the subject. Judging from the tone of the prominent members, Congress will take strong grounds in favor of Cuba, either directly, or by increasing the power of the Executive.

A PARIS correspondent says Mr. Washburne is at present a guest at Compiegne, having been regularly invited, by order of the Emperor, among the first series of visitors. In regard to Paris politics, he is of the opinion that citizen Rochefort is fast running *La Republique* into the ground.

THE success attending the appointment of a milk inspector in Cincinnati is marked by two noteworthy results, a visible decline in the consumption of water, and in the chalk market.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Where Sleep the Brave Who Sank to Rest.

Adjutant General Thomas's report of the inspection of all the cemeteries that contain remains of Union soldiers, covers four hundred pages. Full lists of the number buried in each place, known and unknown, white or black, officers, privates and citizen employees are given. In the New England States, the total number found, known and unknown, amounts to 2,640; in New York 4,567; in New Jersey 363, Pennsylvania contains a total of 6,813; Maryland, including Antietam, 8,995; District of Columbia 5,618; Virginia, whites, 64,783, blacks, 3,689; North Carolina, white, 17,910, colored 649—the famous prison pen of Salisbury was in this State. South Carolina 11,877; Georgia 28,703; Mississippi 25,717; Louisiana 18,139; Florida 1,921; Alabama 538; Arkansas 3,643; Texas 2,630; Tennessee 56,891; Kentucky 10,459; Missouri 9,858 white, 1,676 colored; Ohio 1,708; Michigan 185; Wisconsin 412; Iowa 80; Illinois 6,264 whites, 1,631 colored; Minnesota 116. The grand total, known and unknown whites, officers and privates, is nearly 50,000; colored nearly 50,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Within a few days some New York capitalists have ventured to invest $10,000,000 in Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, a line which is destined to develop a large portion of the Old Dominion. It is nearly forthcoming to read in the Virginia papers, the glowing aspirations for the future, and the enthusiastic hope with which the people are setting forth upon the new career that lies before them.

There is considerable discussion in the New England papers over the establishment of Positive Philosophy in Harvard University. This is probably the first college in Christendom where such a professorship has been established. The positive philosophy, in its briefest definition, is the philosophy of facts. It accepts nothing which is not proven. It sets out by rejecting everything supernatural, and everything metaphysical. As all forms of religious belief are arrayed against positivism, it is not remarkable that there should be opposition to the course pursued by the managers of Harvard College.

Three Mormon Elders have recently arrived in Philadelphia and will speedily commence their labors. One of them is a Mr. Wright. "The new Zion," said Wright, "is a capital place to raise children. There," said he, "they spring up like wild flowers." Mormonism was also from many Eastern views, and a man was not there compelled to keep his hand on his wallet, as he (Wright) has been compelled to do here, lest it might be stolen.

The *Revere*, a journal in New York devoted to insurance interests, states that "*the crime of arson is increasing with fearful rapidity.*" This remark is made in connection with the burning of a dry goods store.

The *Courier*, at Omaha, which recently tried four Indians for murder, had great difficulty in impaneling a jury, as most of the men on the jury list were prejudiced against the savages. The man, a farmer, on being asked if he had any such prejudice, replied: "No, only I've been chased by 'em, been in several battles with 'em, and would like to hang every devil of 'em at sight."

Another Iowa railroad, from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, has been completed—the Burlington and Missouri River road. It was on Saturday last completed to Glenwood, in Mills county, west of which it branches with the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Road, forming direct connection with the Pacific Railroad. The completion of this road was duly "celebrated" at Glenwood on Saturday, on the arrival of the first through train from Burlington, *en route* to Council Bluffs.

A furrier in Cincinnati recently conceived the brilliant idea of sewing up a man in the skin of a "grizzly," and sending the bear-man out to distribute shop bills. A rude joke, it is said, proceeded from the street, with a club in one paw and a bundle of circulars in the other, children fled, women screamed, dogs barked, horses reared, a mulik cart was demolished, the police rushed to the rescue, the bear was marched to the Mayor's office, and the enterprising dealer in skins found himself most nobly and gratuitously advertised in all the daily and weekly papers.

Judge Alexander W. Baldwin, of Nevada, killed by the recent railroad accident near San Francisco, had $55,000 insurance on his life.

Judge Baldwin, some months ago, obtained a leave of absence for a year, and left Virginia City, Nevada, for the purpose of visiting all the scenes of his early days, but after ten years ago, when but nineteen years of age, a special act of the Legislature being passed to permit it.

We find in an English paper the statement, which seems well nigh incredible, that in 1866 England imported nearly 431 millions of eggs, valued at £1,097,198, or nearly five million four hundred thousand dollars. The eggs are obtained chiefly from France, where egg-laying begins between January and March, and ends in October, when the hens are left to themselves. But artificial means are employed to get and keep the important production; their quarters are warmed and the fowls are fed on buckwheat and meat. And it is remarked that the district which produce most buckwheat produce most eggs.

PERSONAL.

Somebody tell this story about the bargain between Victor Hugo and M. Lacroix, for the publication of "Il Homme Qui Rit:" "They began by breakfasting together. At the dessert M. Lacroix drew out his contract and $20,000. Hugo counted the money, read the contract, slipped both pen in the ink, and wrote the first letter of his name. He suddenly stopped, and said: 'Ah! I beg your pardon, my dear sir: I forgot to ask you.' Lacroix became very pale. He had had hard work and several days' battle to get his partners to agree to put $20,000 in the publication of the forthcoming work; what could M. Hugo ask now? M. Hugo said: 'It will not be a farmed; I refer to a mere trifle. My two sons have each a volume ready for the press—you will take it and publish them; it is a bargain. They will only ask you $800 a piece for them.' What could M. Lacroix do? He said, 'I take them.' M. Victor Hugo took up the pen again, but again hesitated, and said, pointing to the bank bills on the table: 'A thousand pardons. We have there only $20,000, we want to have $22,600.' M. Lacroix was obliged to go for the $1,600 before M. Hugo would sign the contract.'

Mr. Isaac C. Pray, a distinguished journalist of New York, died on the 26th inst. He graduated from Amherst College in 1833, and soon thereafter published the Boston *Galaxy* and the Boston *Herald*, and afterward published the Boston *Herald* and the *Signal*, and in 1839 removed to New York, and in these and other connections, he was a devoted worker for the various journals to which he was attached, having been connected in turn with all the great newspapers of New York.

Gen. James L. Kiernan, who distinguished himself in the battle of Sabine Ridge, and rendered efficient service during the riots in New York, died in that city a few days ago from the effects of wounds received in the service.

At the Press dinner in New York the other day, Horace Greeley corrected some statements that have been made concerning his farming, and denying in toto the elaborate calculations concerning the cost of his turnips. Said Horace: "This, then, I can say for country farming, that while it has some rugged asperities and does not promise any such brilliant and rapid advances to fortune as some of our friends suppose themselves likely to achieve in Wall street, it is just about the safest and surest thing any one can engage in, and it is, moreover, a tranquil and certain delight to any human being who can endure his own society."

Mrs. Stowe is in New York. Probably on business connected with her forthcoming book.

It is rumored that J. J. Durant, of Louisiana, is to be made Attorney General. It is known that the President is desirous of giving some important position to some Southern man.

Among the few invited guests at a private (not official) ball at the Tuileries on Saturday night last was our Minister, Mr. Washburne. This is another indication of the policy of Napoleon to keep on the right side of General Grant.

The hangmen will have their hands in thoroughly by the time December is over, as the following list of executions for the month will show: Owen Hall to be executed at Bedford, Pa.; L. I.; John Fields at Williamsport, Pa.; Zachary Taylor Hockinberry at Butler, Pa.; Dr. Paul Schoepe at Carlisle, Pa.; Justine Maurice at New York city, N. Y.; Wm. Burke at Jamaica, L. I.; Joseph Messner at Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel Wash at Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Goldsborough in Sussex county, Delaware; Max Klenger at St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Fairhurst in Wyoming county, N. Y.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Morrill, Mr. Fessenden's successor, as a matter of courtesy, will succeed to the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Unwritten Chapter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You are on the right track in the matter of the bargain and sale connected with the organization of the Legislature of 1867 and the election of Cameron Senator. The history of the betrayal which led to this result, the amount of money it cost and *to whom paid*, is yet to be given to the public. You are entirely correct in saying that those who are engaged in "putting through" the "Mackey slate," as Mr. Quay calls it, were foremost in that infamous transaction. If you are at all at a loss about the particulars, Mr. Editor, please call on me.

WESTMORELAND.

[We think that our data are tolerably correct, but will bear the suggestion of our correspondent in mind.]

THE following instructive statement and comment are taken from the Philadelphia *North American*: When the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was at its lowest ebb, and meeting its liabilities with great difficulty, its new President, Mr. S. M. Felton, resorted to the expedient of advertising the way bills relating to the sale of fertilizers at various points along the road, at reduced prices, for sale, thus offering inducements to farmers to use them. The experiment succeeded at once, and the transportation of fertilizers became an important item in the trade of the road. But the greatest result was in the largely improved crops sent to market, thus furnishing business again for the road, while the profits of the farmers enable them to buy more goods and to travel more. This example will illustrate the operation of the use of fertilizers at the south. All kinds of transportation lines, whether by land or water, engaged in the southern trade, can afford to carry fertilizers at merely nominal rates, in view of the ultimate profits to be derived as above shown."

MISS BURDETT COUTTS, the English woman of noble charities, has effected a reform in transporting cattle on English railways which was thought impossible. It has often been the case that a score or more have been confined in one of these horrible machines for forty-eight hours without a morsel of hay or a drop of water. Their condition on arriving in town you may easily conceive. The railway companies have been appealed to in vain, and the Government, Mr. Gladstone's Government, has declined to interfere. Miss Coutts, actuated by purely philanthropic motives, has had constructed at her own expense cattle trucks, with every convenience for hay and water, and succeeded in introducing them on one of the railways, and the cattle now come up to town almost as comfortable as though they were in their own stables.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, November, 1869.

In the pride of our civilization, and our superior Christian wisdom, we look down with contempt upon those ignorant and barbarous nations who still create out of wood and stones those idols that they worship, and wonder how they still live, generation after generation, the subject of a blind and foolish superstition.

But I begin to be doubtful if we are so much wiser after all—if our idols, though made of less material substances, are not as real, as fatal, as blindly worshipped, and just as much of our own creation as the painted deities of the Chinese and the Hindoo.

They sacrifice themselves upon the altar of the dollar or to a political prejudice, women of fashion, and customs. The gods of women are more numerous than those of old Rome; they spend their time, their money, their life and their souls at whose shrine they offer themselves up.

Well, after all, it is something to have created a social disposition whose laws are universally accepted, and as inflexible as those of the Medes and Persians.

HOLIDAY DRESSES.

The modistes are very busy now preparing the toilettes to be worn at the holiday festivities, which form so important a feature of the season. The amount of work required for each dress, in the present style, is something fearful. The flounces, the over dresses, the panniers, the sash, the bodice, the basques of ladies' dress all separate one from the other, and all so elaborate that each one occupies the time from making of an old fashioned gown. The result is picturesque and fanciful in the extreme, but time of women who cannot afford to pay dress makers' prices is nearly all absorbed in bringing it about.

The latest style of sacques forms a sort of basque at the back instead of simple cuts as formerly. This basque—composed of three cuts—round, square or pointed, the third falling over and being much shorter than the other two, is surrounded by wings or double ruffles of the pleated material, and by a ruching placed across the center or by a fold which drops it and forms the dividing line.

Among the latest models of costumes, some of which are very original, one for a silk dress is a ruby satin. The underskirt is short and plain, with the exception of ruchings of black lace trimmed at regular intervals across the front. The second skirt is arranged as a train, and is trimmed all around with a rich flounce of black chantilly lace, headed by two ruchings of black lace. The bodice forms a low casaque, which is cut down to a V in front and is finished round the neck with a little cape, which deepens, but is open over the shoulders. The casaque forms two side panels, and a coat front, and is trimmed with ruches of black lace; long sleeves, trimmed to follow from many fashion views, and a man was not there compelled to keep his hand on his wallet, as he (Wright) has been compelled to do here, lest it might be stolen.

The latest imported costumes are all composed of a working skirt and the over-dress, or "poionaise" which differs from the old polonaise, in having the body and skirt cut separate, and a panier or full looped sash. There is always a simulated hood, or pointed cape, or a little drapery of some kind or other at the back, and a little wrap of fur forms a fashionable warmth.

Sometimes the body forms a jacket, with basque and revers, and is completed separate from the skirt; it is then lined with flannel, and is sufficiently warm, except for the very coldest weather.

A few cloth suits are trimmed with fur, but they are generally and more appropriately trimmed with heavy black braid, edged on either side with gold cord.

Black and colored linings are in high favor, especially upon waterproof and cloth suits, and upon cloth and velvet jackets for indoor wear. The prettiest little morning jackets are cut short, with or without sleeves, and are made of marine blue cloth braided in black, with fine lines of gold thread or braid.

TYROLEAN HAT.

Hats are more worn and better worn than they ever were before. The newest and most distinguished shapes were brought from Paris lately by Mme. Natalie Tilman. They are the Tyrolese and the Trocorne. The Tyrolese is in fine grey, black or dark green felt, rather conical in shape, and indented at the top. It is trimmed with three bands of cross-cut fine grain, a short plume of feathers curling over the front, and a handsome buckle of jet or steel, or with a thousand facets.

The Trocorne is of black velvet, the sides turned up with blue, or ruby red, the trimming, gold cord and the white breast and wing of some beautiful bird, the latter forming an *aigrette*.

Bonnets have quite changed their shape. The fanchon is no longer seen; the most fashionable of the new styles is a sort of helmet shaped crepe, which has been adopted by Empress for her eastern journeys, and is, therefore, understood to have the sanction of the highest authority.

RIDING HABITS.

Two very handsome new riding habits have been completed lately, by a noted house, which represent the most approved style of these costumes. Both were made in "ladies' cloth," one dark blue, and the other bottle green. They are made with small postilion basques, with rolling coat collars and with *revers* and cuffs faced with heavy black corded silk; the trimming consisted of heavy black roulean cords and black crochet buttons.

The hats were high, black silk beaver chapeaus with gauze veils attached and the boots which were sent in order to complete the outfit, had heels three and a half inches high, with a small spur fastened to them. These heels are made of wood, very small at the base, so that it requires skill to walk with them, and are covered lightly with glove kid or other material of which the boot is composed. They are also made separate from the boot, and not unfrequently come off and cause much trouble to their wearers. The extreme to which the fashion of high heels is carried, will soon demand an emphatic word of protest. It is a serious impediment to locomotion, is ungraceful and results in positive injury. Natural freedom and grace of motion are impossible to those who wear very high heels, and the utmost it can do for them is to give them that high, mincing step, which naturally belongs to web-footed birds, but can hardly be associated with sensible, refined women.

HOME AND HOME WEAR.

Skirts of house dresses may be made walking-length, or slightly trained but they are much shorter than last season; trained and over demi-trained dresses are wholly reserved for evening wear.

There is no change in the arrangement of the skirts except that there is rather

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 30, 1869.

The late heavy rains, and the prospect of a brisk opening of navigation, which promises immediate relief to the coal interest, as well as to the manufacturers, who have had their wares loaded and ready for navigable water, imparted a decidedly better feeling in financial circles to-day. We found the market less stringent, and money to loan appeared rather more plentiful.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, on second floor of Commercial Sales-rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer;

Exchange National Bank	$65 50
Exchange National Bank	66 00
Hudson River	99 75
Germania Insurance Company	39 75
Columbia Oil Company	0 05

—Government bonds ruled somewhat firmer and showed a fractional advance on most of the issues. Owing to the death of a member of the New York Stock Board, there were but two calls of the list to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	119½	115½
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	106¾	106¾
Gold	124⅛	122¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	122	122¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115¾	115¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110¾	110¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new 10s, '65	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	106¾	106¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106¾	106¾	¼	

—The opening price of gold was the lowest point of the premium for all day, but on the action of Secretary Boutwell in refusing to receive bids for the Treasury gold under 122, it reacted and advanced to 123, and closed but a quarter better than last evening's price. The *Herald* in referring to the heavy accumulation of coin in the New York city banks, as shown in their last statement, and other causes which have produced such a marked decline in the premium, says:

"In looking for the cause of this sudden accumulation of coin we shall find that the growing credit of the Government under the system inaugurated by Gen. Grant, in enforcing honesty in the revenue department, and by Secretary Boutwel, in buying in the national debt, was originally the cause of widespread expectation in the mercantile community that gold was destined to lower prices. Hence the imports have been gradually falling off. Importers have been afraid to lay in heavy stocks, and have conducted their business, particularly during the past year, with great conservatism. Gold has thus had double reasons for its decline. It has not been in demand for export and has accumulated in the country. To what extent the decline in gold is going to affect the values of commodities in general is an open question. It is to be hoped, of course, that there will be a general cheapening of all products; but it remains to be seen whether, with so expanded a paper circulation, we can attain to old time prices. Indeed, with specie payments to-morrow we should have a total circulation of a thousand millions, while with no premium on gold there would be confidence in the eight hundred millions of currency. The fall in breadstuffs has been due not so much to the decline in gold as to the enormous abundance of the crops, and the decline in cotton to the prospect of a yield this year twenty per cent. larger than last year. We think the merchants whose business is confined to dry goods have little cause to fear the effects of the decline in gold. While paper money is so plentiful there can be no shrinking from the value of the articles which they deal in. Indeed greenback prices have changed very little for other things than produce and cotton, and the steadiness in greenback prices is likely is strikingly in contrast with gold values. Unless the volume of the currency is reduced, (and it is hardly probable that Congress will attempt so dangerous a measure), there can be no serious or sudden decline. The total circulation before the war was less than three hundred millions. With the wonderful progress which has been made in developing the country since the war, is it not reasonable to infer that within a few years we shall grow up to a condition of business activity that will employ every dollar of paper now in circulation?"

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 30, 1869.	10 00	11 45	12 15	2 30	4 00
	A M.	M.	M.	P M.	P M.
New York Central	172½	170	169¾	169	168
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Hudson River			152¾	150¾	150¾
Harlem			130	130	130
Reading	98¼	98¾	98¼	98	97½
Michigan Central			136	136	
Michigan southern	87¾	87	87¼	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central			139	139	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh			99	99	
Chicago and Northwestern	75	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
do preferred	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	86¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul			67¾	67¾	66¾
St. Paul, preferred			87¾	87¾	87¾
Toledo and Wabash			54	55	55
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne	87	86¾	86¾	87	87
Chicago and Alton			140	138	138
Ohio and Miss	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Western U. Tel.	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Adams Express	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	17¾	16	16	16	16
American M. U. Ex	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
United States Ex	53	52	52	52	52
Merch. U. Ex					

—The Philadelphia *Press* in speaking of Reading stocks says: We understand that a clique was formed last week to break down the price of Reading, but as yet they have been unsuccessful. If the remainder of the New York market continues strong it will be impossible to break Reading, but should there be a general break Reading, of course, might suffer, but not to the same extent with other stocks. The dividend period is now near at hand, and the holders are too strong, to make a bear movement profitable, and, should it fail, the very large "short" interest will make the very best foundation for a strong upward move.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Hops.

A few years ago the hop growers of Wisconsin were making money rapidly, but in the fall of 1868, with an enormous crop on hand, there was no market. Prices were so low that hundreds abandoned their crops without picking, and others plowed up their hop yards and used their poles for firewood. A remarkable rise in price has recently taken place, and the excitement in the hop regions is up to fever heat. We quote from the Madison *Journal* as follows:

In Sauk county 20@30c is now offered for hops. Up they go, about le a day. Thirty cents was offered and refused in New York city last week for choice grades. The hops in Wisconsin are rapidly passing into speculative hands. A prominent commission man in New York predicts 50 cents as very probable figures for hops soon. Our advice to growers is to keep their hops in hand, at home, and within ninety days every lot of hops will be hunted up. Don't *fear* the market.

Buyers are scouring Wisconsin all over, searching in "out-of-the-way" places for hops, and from this contest we judge the spirit upon it "something is up" In 1867, hops brought 62 cents in Sauk county, and Germany was able that year to throw 27,000 packets, 45,000 bales, into New York, and yet hops were held to 50 cents as late as June, 1868. Now Germany asks for no hops, England likewise; and with hardly a scarcity for our own consumption, American brewers should eat this truly great scarcity and legitimate demand beyond reason, or should be hocked up by speculation and an extraordinary surplus of barley, send prices to the highest point ever attained.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, November 26—Dry Goods—Is being just at the close of the month, there is little demand for any class of textile fabrics, nor any important change in prices. The decline in Merrimack D prints yesterday to 16½c has failed to impart any life also to trade, which, on the whole, is hardly though quiet.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, November 30, 1869.

Since our last report there is very little change to note in our general and produce markets, but the prospects of a general rise in our rivers are giving encouragement to merchants, and if there should be a general rise to let out the vast amount of coal now loaded, and ship away the vast amount of freights dependent on the rise, trade would be greatly stimulated. We have but few changes to note in prices, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts good and we quote fair to choice at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl, with some sales of extra in retail way at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Strictly choice is in fair demand, but low grades are dull and nominal. We quote prime to choice roll at 35@36c, and extra choice at 38@39c ₱ lb. There is a fair quality of roll selling at 30@32c ₱ lb. Packed butter is slow of sale at 18@22c ₱ lb, as to quality.

BEANS—We quote good to small white beans at $2 50@3 00, and prime new navy at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is very little new bacon offered yet, and the market is quiet with but a small demand. We quote new sugar cured hams at 23@25c; new shoulders 17@c; new sides 19@c. Lard in tierces 16@c and in buckets 18@20c ₱ lb. Mess pork ₱ bbl $37. Eggs—Fresh eggs are scarce, and selling at 37@40c ₱ dozen. Pickled quoted at 30@35c ₱ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Good to choice may be quoted at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@16 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Prices run from $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 19c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limburger 19@20c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Green hides are scarce, and selling at 7½@8c ₱ lb. Dried quoted at 20@25c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@9c ₱ lb; dried peaches at 11½@12c ₱ lb for halves, and 20@22½c for quarters; 24@26c ₱ lb. We quote peas at $2 50 ₱ bushel, and blackberries at 16@18c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 45@1 46, and No. 2 $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

HOGS—Dressed—The receipts are light and selling in a retail way at $11 50@12 00 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Live chickens by the coop at 5@6c ₱ lb, as to quality; dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 18@20c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 75c@$1 00 each; quails ₱ dozen $2 75@3 00; wild ducks ₱ dozen $5 00@5 50, and venison saddles at 25c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Market dull, with sales of good to choice at 75@80c ₱ bush.

POTATOES—There is some inquiry from store at 55@60c ₱ bush for peachblows. Sales in a retail way from country wagons at 45@50c ₱ bush. Early sweets are scarce and a choice article commands $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 56@58 for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 50@55c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified $1 06; proof rectified at $1 15; corn whisky $1 00@1 05; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three yearsold, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old Whisky is scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@5 00 ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain, and it is difficult to give correct quotations. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 15@1 20 per bushel, and the few lots of corn seems dull at 70@75c per bushel for middlings to choice; prime oats selling to shelled commands on the track 50@55c per bushel, and in sacks 60@65c per bushel. Oats on the track are quiet at 46@47c per bush. Rye is nominal as to quality, some selling on the track as low as 85c per bushel. Barley and malt are held in elevator at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley is quoted nominal, from $1 25 ₱ bushel up to $1 25 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 1, 1869.

The oil market is inactive and quiet, and the bears carried the day by storm. Refined clined to 30½c, and crude to 15½c. This is a decline of fully $2 00 ₱ bbl on refined within two days, and a decline of one cent ₱ gal. on crude from Monday, when large sales were made early in the day at 16½c. This decline is owing partly to the softening of the weather, and partly to the decline in the east. The New York crude market (making allowance for freights from the creek) is equal to about eleven cents at Oil City, or twelve cents ₱ gal in Pittsburgh. The sales reported were as follows

CRUDE OIL.

1,200 bbls, first water, at.....15¾c
520 bbls, spot, (40 to 47) at.....16c
2,000 bbls, s. o., all year (40 to 46).....15½c

At the close there was an offer of 2,000 bbls, s. o., December, at 15½c, and no buyers.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, December, at.....32½c
2,000 bbls, 60 days, December to March.....32½c
1,000 bbls, spot.....30½c
1,000 bbls, spot.....30½c
1,000 bbls, spot.....30½c
2,000 bbls, spot.....31½c

It is stated by reliable oil dealers that should there be a good rise in the Allegheny river, there is now loaded in boats, or ready to be shipped at a moment's notice, 70,000 bbls altogether, 100,000 bbls of crude for this city.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 30.—Special market—Petroleum—more oil offering and lower range for crude; prices very much lower. Crude offered at 18c; sales, refined, 2,500 bbls standard white, for balance of month, at 31½c; 2,000 bbls do, same delivery, 31½c; 5,000 bbls do, same delivery, 32c; 1,500 bbls do, first half December, 32½c, and 1,000 bbls do, last half December, 32½c, for Philadelphia delivery—also 1,000 bbls refined, same delivery, 32½c; seller December, at 32½c.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Regular market—Petroleum dull and declining and offerings liberal at 30½c in bulk; refined—31½c for standard white.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Market weak; petroleum dull and declining. Spot 31½c bid, 32c asked; December 32½c bid, 32¾c asked. Crude unchanged. Market quiet and still.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Brilliant Oil Works	1,221	Oswain & Sowers	720
Franklin Oil Works	1,200	Metzger	720
Eagle Oil Works	240	Union Refinery	10
Willow Oil Works	480	D P Belchar	720
Total			3,791

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L. S. & Co., 200 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Lee, M. 300 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 511 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 197 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Montgomery, K. & Co, 400 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Refining Co, 250 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
A W Bell & Co, 100 bbls paraffine, to Merrechew & Cloud, Philadelphia.
The Keystone Refined.....245 bbls
Total Shipment Paraffine.....100 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

A Hunter, 300 bbls refined to Charles Loring, Philadelphia.
Mosher, Hepler & Co. 210 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined.....510 bbls

Grain, Flour and Provisions at Milwaukie.

We learn from the circular of Oliver & Hart, Milwaukee, November 29th, that during the past week, the wheat market was marked with a more decided tone and confidence, with full-tight variations in prices. In the face of a decline in gold, depression and decline in Liverpool and New York prices have been well maintained and an advance over last week's closing prices of 5c ₱ bush on No. 2, and 6c ₱ bush on No. 1 has been effected. At this appreciation an active demand has prevailed. This activity and movement has been been partly speculative, and for shipment to lower lake ports. Most of the cargoes sold to the insurance companies in the late disasterous storms have been replaced at very handsome profits. The replacing of these cargoes has disposed of, and millers having their winter stock have contributed largely to the present firmness. The demand has been large for No. 1, and vessels, in many instances, have been obliged, at this late season of the year, to lay at the elevators and wait the arrival of this grade. Many orders for No. 1 were changed into orders for No. 2, but the demand for No. 1 is still too large for the receipts. In all probability navigation will be virtually closed this week, and with it the Mississippi river. There is considerable business being done in options for December, January, February, March and April at about prices that would cover the price of cash wheat and expense. We quote our market this morning steady; No. 1 nominal at 96c; No. 2 cash 85@86c; seller December 86c; seller February 90c; March 91c; April 92c; May 93c; No. 3 nominal. Receipts this week 50,000 bushels against 269,179 bushels same time 1868. Shipments 576,000 bushels against 219,324 bushels same week last year, and shipped to the following points: Buffalo 371,448 bushels; Oswego 215,200 bushels; Belen 28,250 bushels; Detroit 5,000 bushels; all other points 6,350 bushels. Stock in store 644,000 against 122,000 same day 1868. Flour is dull and neglected and prices remain unchanged. Iowa and Minnesota $4 75@5 00; choice Wisconsin $5 00@5 25; medium $4 12½@4 25; common $4 00@4 12, superfine $3 50@4 00. Rye dull at 90@94 c. Barley grains are unchanged and but little is doing.

Provisions are active at the decline, with pretty liberal orders for shipments. We quote: Cash mess pork at $29 00; seller January mess pork at $28 50; cash mess, ordinary, at $27 75; seller January mess ordinary at $27 25; cash prime mess at $26 00; seller January prime mess at $25 50; cash extra prime at $22 75; seller January extra prime at $22 25; cash sweet pickled hams at 15½c. Kettle-rendered lard scarce, with only limited offerings at 18½@18½c. Dry salted shoulders, twenty days sale, 13c; green shoulders 10½c; rough sides, twenty days sale, 14c; cured canvassed middles, twenty days sale, 13½c loose; 14c boxed.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. ☞

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 123@123⅛.

NEW YORK, November 30—P. M.

CHANGE IN MR. BOUTWELL'S PROGRAMME.

The sudden change of policy by Mr. Boutwell today, just on the eve of the inauguration of the programme of the Treasury Department for December, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in financial circles this afternoon. All bids for gold under 122 were rejected, and as the Treasury proposes to sell $4,000,000 gold, there are out bids for only $1,435,000 at 120 65-100 to 121 20-100. They were all rejected. The firm making the largest bid, denied the right of the Secretary to reject their bids under the present advertisement, and tendered to the Assistant Treasurer the legal tender notes for the gold which would otherwise have been awarded them. It is stated on the street that some of the bidders for gold to-day go to Washington to-night to make a formal demand for the gold, which they claim should have been awarded them to-day.

THE CREDIT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following telegram was received to-day:

To Henry Cheer & Co: The Senate of this State has just voted by 28 to 8, to sustain the State credit. The House of Representatives will do the same. The State will be paid and republicans will be silenced. The State will not be disgraced by the corpse of republicans.

[W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of North Carolina.

MONEY.

Money market very active, and call loans advanced to 7 ₱ cent, currency on Governments and 7 ₱ cent, gold on stocks. There was a very active feeling in consequence of some rumors on the Stock Exchange of a break of greenbacks. Prime business notes passed slowly at 10@12 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Dull at 109@109¼.

GOLD

Opened at 122, fell to 121¾, advanced to 122, and closed at 123⅛@123¼. Carrying rates 3@7 ₱ cent. Clearances upwards of $60,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Weak. Coupons '81, 115¾@115¾; do '62, 112¾@112¾; do '64, 110¾@110¾; do '65 (old), 113¼@113¼; do '65 (new), 113¾@113¾; do '67 113¾@113¾; do '68 106¾@106¾; 10-40s 106¾@106¾. Currency sixes 107¾@108½.

STATE SECURITIES

Were generally lower. North Carolina special tax bonds were the chief feature of the market and declined to 27¾, but recovered to 28 at the close. Missouris steady; tennessees dull; new 73½.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was unfavorably affected by the increased activity in money and rumors of a lock up. At one time there was a perfect rush to sell stocks, which resulted in a panic on some of the leading shares. Pacific Mail declined 4¾, the lowest price for ten or twelve years. Northwestern declined to 71¾, preferred to 86¾. Lake Shore to 91¾, and Rock Island to 93¾. The shares were the principal changes, and the whole market sympathized with them. The committee of the Chicago and Northwestern Directors, who have the subject of a loan under charge will recommend the issue of a 7 ₱ cent. on common stock, and 5 on the preferred. The American Merchants' Union Express pays a dividend of $1 00 ₱ share on the outstanding capital stock, payable January 15.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton, 59; Cumberland, 23¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred, 18¾; Adams Express, 56¾; Wells Fargo, 16; American, 33¾; United States, 52; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 168¾; Erie, 27; preferred, 46; Harlem, 129¾; Hudson, 150¾; Reading, 97¾; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred 58; Onio and Mississippi, 28; New York Central, 21¾; Michigan Central, 136; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Alton, 137¾; do preferred, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 93¾; St. Paul, 66; do preferred, 87¾; Northwestern, 74¾; do preferred, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 87; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¾; Toledo and Wabash, 55; do preferred, 87¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central Consolidated, 88¾; Erie Consolidated, 26¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Sub-Treasury balances $86,745,493.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Cotton firm; sales 3,300 bales at 29½c for middling upland. Flour—receipts 19,064 bbls; flour rather more steady, with a fair business doing, without decided change in quotations; sales 10,000 bbls at $4 75@5 10 for superfine State and western; $5 05@5 25 for extra State; $5 30@5 60 for extra western; $5 30@5 60 for choice do; $5 70@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 90@9 00 for good to choice do; $5 75@6 00 for extra Genesee; $6 10@6 50 for choice do. Corn—receipts 12,000 bush; market quiet, with a fair demand; sales 30,000 bush at 81@81½c for western; 82@82½c for western mixed; 83@83½c for yellow Jersey; 84@84½c for white western. Oats—receipts 12,000 bush; market quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bush at 56@56½c for Canada West. Barley—receipts 2,000 bush; market quiet; sales 10,000 bush at $1 10 in bond. Receipts of corn by lake and river, 30,000 bush. Freights for sales $7,000 bush at $1 00@$1 10 for unsound corn to elevator, prime oil yellow to ear or shelled commands on the track 80@86c per bush. Oats on the track are quiet at 46@47c per bush. Rye is nominal as to quality, some selling on the track as low as 85c per bushel. Barley and malt are held in elevator at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley is quoted nominal, from $1 25 ₱ bushel up to $1 25 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ROBINSON AND ARNOLD.

Their Latest Exploits—How they are Trifled With—Judge Sterrett Lays a Heavy Hand on Robinson—Arnold Still at Large.

We are compelled, out of necessity, to again introduce the names of William John Robinson and William alias "Snibbs" Arnold, both of which are already too familiar to the public life. As our readers will recollect, these two desperadoes have been in custody many times, but we propose now to speak of their latest misdeeds. About the beginning of last week Arnold was arrested on an information charging him with robbing on the highway one Patrick McKelvy of over $200. When arrested, the officers thought they had a good case on Arnold, but this subsequently did not appear to be the fact, or else the officers felt a delicacy in prosecuting him. At all events, they were called upon to note the fact that "Snibbs" had been released on promising Hague that he would leave the city at once. Chief Hague took him to mean that he would leave this end of the State, but "Snibbs" it seems, construed his language in a different light, and merely exiled himself by going to Allegheny City. The time given him by Chief Hague to leave, was four days, and that ordinary expected to learn from the Union Depot police of the departure of "Snibbs" on the 2:30 A. M. train Saturday. This did not so transpire, however, as the following facts will show: on Thursday morning, Mr. George Reynolds, the keeper of a house of ill-repute in Allegheny, appeared before Mayor Drum, and charged Arnold and Robinson with disorderly conduct, in having, at five o'clock on that morning, broken open the outer and inner doors of her dwelling. Arnold was arrested, and after hearing the testimony of Mr. Reynolds and his wife, which he paid and was released. Robinson was not arrested.

Mr. Reynolds did not appear to be satisfied with the punishment inflicted by Mayor Drum, and going before Mayor Brush, charged Robinson and Arnold with malicious mischief. Robinson, on learning of the information, went before Mayor Brush and entered bail for his appearance on Monday morning last for a hearing. He denies that he had been about the house on that morning, and said he could prove an alibi. In the meantime Arnold had paid another visit to the house of Mrs. Reynolds, and, assisted by a woman named Mollie Beech, went through the same manœuvres that had been enacted in the morning. He and the woman were also arrested, and on being taken before the Mayor a second fine of $25 and costs was imposed and collected from Arnold. On the same evening "Snibbs" was arrested on Liberty street, this city, on the warrant issued by Mayor Brush for malicious mischief, and locked up. The next morning he was committed to jail for a hearing with Robinson, on Monday morning.

Monday morning came, and with it Arnold, but Robinson did not put in an appearance. His bail was forfeited, and the hearing was postponed until three o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour Robinson had not been apprehended, and the case was continued until yesterday afternoon.

Shortly after noon on Monday afternoon, Robinson called at the Mayor's office, and, as if to make the officers believe that he was ignorant of the fact that his bail had been forfeited, asked when it was to come off. He was told that the time had passed when he was to appear in the evening he called again, but unfortunately for him he met the Mayor this time, and he was immediately ordered into the hands of the officers. Addressing himself to Chief Hague, Robinson said: "I am a persecuted man, and for nothing, but I'll be d—d if all the officers in this office can lock me up." Chief Hague said: "John, there is no use of you abusing them and making such threats in this way, for you are going into the lock-up." Officer Dressler then took the accused into custody and placed him in a cell in the lock-up. Yesterday morning the ardent admirers and friends of Robinson visited the house of Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's clerk, at two o'clock, and arousing him, desired that he go down to the office and take bail for Robinson's appearance. The demand, of course, was not complied with, and Robinson remained in the watch-house over night.

Shortly before noon, yesterday, the prosecutrix in the case of malicious mischief appeared before the Mayor, and withdrew the information against Arnold. Robinson was also released upon the payment of the costs of the case.

Previous to the release of Robinson, Henry McCoy, one of the Court officers, waited upon the Mayor and notified him that His Honor Judge Sterrett desired that Robinson be placed in his custody at once, as he wished to see him, and also that a sufficient number of police officers be sent with Mr. McCoy to prevent the possibility of the escape of the prisoner. The request was complied with, and officers O'Mara, Dressler and Rich accompanied Mr. McCoy to the Court House. There Robinson was taken before Judge Sterrett, and in default of $5,000 bail committed to jail. There are several counts of illegal liquor selling against him, he never having had license for the establishment he is said to be proprietor of, and in addition there are two charges of assault and battery against him, preferred by Officers Palmer and Weldenhamer, of the Mayor's police.

In reference to Arnold, he was released, his attorney promising that he would not leave him until he saw him departing the city. It is suggested that he will visit Birmingham, and that we will ere long have a repetition of some of his villainies. May we hope that Judge Sterrett will lay a heavy hand on him also, and rid society of his presence for a time?

Coroner's Inquests During the Month.

During the month of November just closed, Coroner Wm. Clawson held inquests on the bodies of the following persons, who died suddenly in this county:

Christian Krug, found drowned in the Monongahela river; John Hunter, Sr., killed by a train of cars on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad; Erastus Gray, engineer on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, run over by his own locomotive at Braddock's Fields; Friedolin Zoille, an emigrant who died suddenly of apoplexy; a dead female infant, found floating in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-eighth street; Ellen E. Cordell, death from disease of the heart in Indiana township; Dennis Carlin accidently killed at the Outer Depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad; William P. Roberts, killed by falling from the roof of a house in Lower Saint Clair township; John Mitchell, death from apoplexy at Brownstown; Peter Anderson, death from inflammation of the bowels, South Pittsburgh; Mrs. Mary O'Hara, accidentally killed on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad at Guyasuta Station; Mrs. Ellen Devine, killed by falling from a flight of stairs; Henry Gese, killed on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad; George James, death from heart disease; an Natrona; a German named Wentz, killed at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad; unknown man killed on the Fort Wayne Railroad at Verner Station; Mrs. Isabella Campbell, murdered by her husband, Thomas J. Campbell; Boyd Algeo, killed by a train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, while trying to get on a car; Patrick Murphy, section foreman of the Pan-Handle Railroad, accidentally killed at Mansfield; John A. Bodrey, death from injuries received while coupling cars in the Pan-Handle Railroad yard. Total, 28.

The Browning Entertainment.

We have already announced that the young ladies connected with the Browning Association of the Pittsburgh Female College, intend giving a grand entertainment on Friday evening next, the 3d instant, in the College chapel. Since the announcement the tickets have been going off rapidly, and there is every indication that the house will be jammed. The Brownings are celebrated for their beautiful and which they display in getting up their entertainments, and also for the spirit and vivacity with which they conduct their performances. In the forthcoming exhibition they promise to eclipse their former efforts, and what they promise to do will certainly be done. The programme embraces essays, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music, in rich and entertaining variety. The tableaux, we are assured, will be very fine, and rendered in the most effective manner. Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue. The present College term closes on the third, and the fall term begins on the sixth.

The Sanitary Fire Horn.

Some of our readers will remember the elegant silver horn awarded by the great Sanitary Fair, held in Allegheny during the war, the fine company selling the highest number of tickets. It fell to the Hope Company, which was recently disbanded as a volunteer organization, and the property divided among the members. The horn, by unanimous consent, was awarded to Mr. C. Farmer Ingham, an old and active member, through whose efforts mainly the prize was won. The members of the company marched to his house on Rebecca street in a body, on Monday evening, and the horn was handed over to him, with appropriate remarks by Mr. Hanna, a member of Council from that ward. Mr. Ingham responded, after which the company was treated to an impromptu lunch, which was well served and heartily enjoyed. The horn netted to the Fair $4,500.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and onaccount of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Hant, H., East Palestine, Ohio	3
Holbrook & Bro., E. F., New York	3
Johnson, J. W., New Florence Station, Pa.	3
Rich, J. S., Bridgewater, Pa.	3
Trotter, T. H., Philadelphia	3
Young, A. H., Latrobe, Pa.	3

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Mr. J. R. Murphy, of the *Republic*, who is accused on oath of Mr. Ferdinand, with perjury and surety of the peace, growing out of the alleged larceny of telegraphic dispatches, was yesterday arrested on a bail piece, but on motion appeared before the Court of Quarter Sessions and entered security in the sum of thirteen hundred dollars—one thousand in the perjury and three hundred in the surety case.

LEG CRUSHED.—A lad named Crawford, aged fourteen years, had a leg crushed, a day or two since, by a car on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, in Allegheny. He was standing alongside the track, near his home, on Washington street, looking at a passing train, when a boy ran against him, in hurrying to jump on the train, knocking him down. One wheel passed over his leg, crushing the bone so as to render amputation necessary.

HOTEL BURNT.—The hotel "under the hill," erected by the Boot Black Brigade, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. The lodgers all escaped, and nearly all the goods were safely removed. The loss will amount to several dollars, on which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it was not from a "defective flue," as there was no flue in the building.

THE INSANE WOMAN.—Mrs. Mary Kinney was still in the lock-up yesterday, but she will be taken to the County Poor Farm to-day. A letter was found on her person dated at Memphis, informing her that Peter Crowley, her brother, had been murdered on the 25th of March last. It is probable that the sad fact conchained in this letter may have been the cause of her insanity.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the card of Thos. McFadden, Jr., in another column of to-day's paper. Mr. McFadden is offering great bargains in his goods, having made large reductions for the holidays. Purchasers will do well to call and examine Mr. McFadden's stock.

NOTICE.—The managers of "The Pittsburgh Association for the relief of the Poor," are requested to meet on Friday afternoon, December 3d, at 2½ o'clock, in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street. By order of Mrs. Harmar Denny, President; Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary.

LARCENY OF CIGARS.—Eleven hundred cigars were stolen from the manufactory of James Houck, in Middle street, Allegheny, on Monday night. They were worth about forty dollars.

THE "POSTOFFICE."—From to-day the postoffice upon at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, instead of seven. This arrangement continue during the winter.

WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN PARIS.

Lecture by Rev. Mr. Milburn at Lafayette Hall.

Lafayette Hall was well filled last evening, considering the disagreeable state of the weather, to hear the lecture of Rev. Mr. Milburn on "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris." After referring to his blindness and to the amount of pleasure and instruction one might acquire without the aid of that beneficent organ, the eye, the lecturer proceed with his narrative, of the gay, delightful, strange, wonderful, bewildering Paris. He first described his sensations upon entering the great metropolis of France and feeling the clash and flow of its ever active and changeful life. To begin his descriptions at the proper time and place, he pictured to the audience a Frenchman's breakfast at the *Cafe de Paris* at 12 o'clock, the hour at which all Paris devours its matutinal meal. When the successive courses of soup, fish, meats and the final *suffee au lait* are disposed of, and the two sous left to pay for the attentions of the garcon, the next step of course, is to saunter out upon the Boulevardes and enjoy the pleasures of a morning promenade in the gay capital. The glare, glitter and delights of these scenes were vividly portrayed by the speaker, who stopped from time to time, in this imaginary walk to point out the interesting objects which everywhere strike the eye. Passing through the *Rue Royale*, the lecturer conducted his audience to the *Place de Concord*. Here he showed them the ancient obelisk, and the spot where, during the dark hours of the Revolution, was consecrated to the work of the guillotine. Passing thence by the *Champ de Mars*, the great parade and review ground where 80,000 soldiers could be manœuvered with ease, he reached the *Hotel des Invalides*, in the grand pile reside the few remaining soldiers of the First Empire, and under its dome rests the ashes of the mighty Napoleon. After showing these interesting objects, the speaker indulged in some very pleasant descriptions of the manners and appearance of a Parisian crowd on a *fete* day. He drew a graphic and universal politeness of the denizens in this gay city was of course spoken of and illustrated by many apt anecdote and illustration. Mr. Milburn's next led his hearers by many other historic spots, stopping briefly to describe and descant upon each, until he had crossed the Seine to the southern part of the city, and found himself on the spot of the ancient Bastile. The scene of the storming and capture of this ominous fortress was described in thrilling words and elicited enthusiastic applause. The next object of note was the Church of Notre Dame, with its grand and imposing towers, and after it had been described the audience was next shown the Pantheon. This building, originally built as a temple of God, was the scene of the damnation of the crowning of the Goddess of Reason, in which act the dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was cast aside, and in his stead men of wisdom and learning bowed down to a painted harlot, acknowledging her in that act and reason as their only God. This and many other thrilling scenes in the Reign of Terror were then successively described, and were listened to with rapt attention. Many scenes in the Louvre and Tuileries were reached at last, which brought matters down to the present day. The appearance of the Emperor and Empress, as they appeared in public with their brilliant *entourage* in the Alliance, was pictured in a life-like way—and in this connection a glowing allusion was passed upon the central figure of all—the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Next to the royal pair, the curiosity and interest of the crowd was directed upon Cora Pearl, the queen of the *demi monde*. Her toilette, as she rolled along in her elegant equipage, was scanned to the minutest particular, and all the items mentally patterned after her. After thus describing in a delightful and vivid manner the manifold attractions of Paris, and moralizing now and then upon the blackening sins which lurked under its gay exterior, the lecturer closed the address with the sentiment, "God save these United States from the vices of Parisian morals, manners and atheism."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, November 30.—In the case of Reed & McCoy vs. steamer "Eagle," taken up on Friday and adjourned until to-day, was resumed, and occupied the attention of Court until adjournment.

The following is the trial list for Wednesday:

No. 101, Steinacher & Silverman vs. Shaffer et al.
No. 158, Prager vs. Walters.
No. 159, Palmer vs. Bingham & MacConnell.
No. 173, Riddell vs. Duff.
No. 155, Schenley vs. Bracken.
No. 177, Mountain Coal Co. vs. Bruggeman.
No. 193, Johnston vs. Smith.
No. 129, Rogers vs. Bracken.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, November 30.—In the case of Patterson vs. Gillespie, before reported, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

The case of Bell vs. Allegheny, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff, $1,935.

Walker vs. Bell. Action to recover the price of a wagon. Verdict for plaintiff $118 75.

Moore & Co. vs. Judge et al. Action on a mechanics' lien, to recover for work done and materials furnished on a hotel.

The following is the trial list for Wednesday:

No. 273, Bepler vs. McCully & Co.
No. 171, Morrison, Dunlap & Co. vs. Holthouse.
No. 271, Hill vs. Coulter.
No. 243, Graham vs. Vandever et al.
No. 275, Arnold vs. Malone.
No. 280, Commonwealth, for use, vs. Bilharz.
No. 283, Bradley et al. vs. Noonan.
No. 285, Hunt vs. Ganther.
No. 286, Stewart vs. Emery et al.
No. 288, Verner vs. Carson et al.
No. 290, Mansfield vs. Murphy et al.
No. 296, Remsch vs. Bretshold.

Our Municipal Government—Expenditures During November, $54,505.51.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the various branches of our City Government during the month ending November 30, aggregated $54,505.51; warrants for which have been countersigned.

The items of expense and the appropriations they come out of, are as follows:

No. 1—Interest		$1,641 70
No. 2—Salaries		3,250 00
No. 3—Printing		115 00
No. 4—Fire engines and hose carriages		6,145 27
No. 5—Police—Pay roll	$8,909 90	
" —Contingent	1,260 87	—10,117 77
No. 6—Water works		6,544 68
No. 7—Streets—First District	$1,790 98	
" —Second District	2,157 90	
" —Third District	1,193 15	
" —Engineer's Department	1,068 35	
Cost of sewer	140 00—	6,135 41
No. 8—Diamond Markets		709 13
No. 10—Monongahela Wharf		152 33
No. 11—Allegheny Wharf		125 13
No. 13—Contingent Fund		811 97
No. 14—Board of Health		693 00
No. 15—City Property		2,221 02
No. 18—Finance Fund		94 90
No. 19—Smithfield Ward Market House		18 50
No. 21—Fire Alarm Telegraph		452 68
No. 22—Roads—First District	$1,443 38	
" —Second "	1,170 81	
" —Third "	296 90—	2,919 69
No. 23—Surveys		999 08
No. 24—Water Extension		1,288 98
Sinking Fund (funded debt)	$7,000 00	
" (for Collins tp)	179 18—7,476 48	
Total		$54,505 51

The appropriations have nearly all been exhausted, and transfers have to be made from those not entirely expended to meet the demands on the others. This report shows an increase over the reports of the previous months. We are indebted to Mr. J. R. Newman, Assistant Controller, for the above figures.

County Register's Office—Business During November.

Following is a statement of the business transacted, letters of administration granted and wills admitted to probate in the office of the County Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., during the month of November, just closed:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Dr. M. S. Benson	{ H. Landis. / Ann U. Benson	$ 6,000
John Vomat	H. T. Eggers	1,000
Irwin Hamilton	{ Mary Hamilton. / F. H. Cousin	2,000
Geo. W. Cowdy	{ Mary Cowdy. / Wm. K. Harrison	600
George Soles	{ Mary Soles. / Wm. K. Harrison	600
Sarah Walter	{ Mary Walter. / Wm. Walter	300
John Suckert	Margaret Suckert	100
Ida Mirby	William Mirby	800
Julius Lewis	H. Lewis	200
Henry Epping, Sr.	H. Epping, Jr.	2,000
A. A. Carliter	Jane Jones	20,000
Ellen J. Freycogle	D. Hutchison	2,000
George Barrow	Mary A. Zimmerman	2,000
John Rair	George Blair	1,000
Samuel Paisley	Robert J. Paisley	15,000
John R. Burrows	Margaret J. Burrows	50
David Bennett	George Miller	1,000
Dennis Carlin	Mary Carlin	1,000
Samuel Bennett	James Wilson	5,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Samuel Ford	George Neely.
Alex. Molloy	Luke Chapman.
Ann Quinn	{ Michael Kirk. / James Corbett.
Francis Graham	J. H. Graham.
Joseph Wilson	William W. Morris.
John Richardson	Harriet Ford.
James Cochran	{ Margaret Cochran. / Peter Cochran.
Robert W. Boyd	{ H. Boyd. / Dorothea Frus.
J. H. Frus	{ S. C. Neiman. / Caroline Grandmontagne.
P. H. Mcguillon	Martha Mcguillon.
Robert D. Shaw	Adam Bender.
Michael Raab	

Railroad Accident.

Engine No. 8, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad going eastward, with a train of empty coal cars yesterday morning, struck a hand car loaded with iron rails, which had been left on the main track near Laughlin's station, as the engineer of the locomotive avers, without being properly flagged. The engine was running with the tender foremost, and at the rate of about thirty miles per hour. The hand car was entirely demolished and the locomotive and tender thrown from the track and damaged to a considerable extent. The trucks of the tender being torn off and smashing and the machinery of the engine damaged. The track was torn up for the distance of about one hundred feet, and the engine was partly propped upby a rail, one end of which was imbedded in the earth, while the other stood against the firebox and was bent into a complete semi-circle. Fortunately no person was injured. Mr. Stout, Superintendent of the road, was on hand soon after the accident occurred, and under his direction the obstruction was speedily removed and the track replaced for the passage of trains.

The Pittsburgh General Insurance Agency.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Pittsburgh General Insurance Agency," to be found in our columns, one of the oldest and most successful insurance agencies in the West. Mr. S. S. Carrier, the surviving partner of the old firm of S. S. Carrier & Bro., so well and favorably known in this community, is the agent and manager. Among the list of Companies represented by him may be found the Connecticut Mutual Life, with assets now reaching nearly $30,000,000; the old Ætna Fire, of Hartford, with assets exceeding $3,000,000, and the Traveler's Accident, of Hartford. The names of these staunch old companies are as familiar as household words, and their standing among business circles above reproach. Mr. Geo. S. Swartz, the special agent and surveyor, is also well known, and will always be found ready to attend to the calls of any wanting prompt and reliable insurance.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

For several days past it has been almost impossible to get bulk cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the purpose of having our crude oil shipped down to this city. The most persistent demands failed to secure the required facilities, and shippers had to possess their souls in patience. Yesterday, however, relief came, suddenly and unexpectedly. No less than one hundred and sixty empty cars were specially concentrated at Verandge City and made ready for loading. Can you explain the reason? Some one has hinted that the anticipated rise in the river has something to do with it. Can you enlighten us, and oblige many BULLS AND BEARS.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—A lad named Henry Junker, thirteen years of age, was brought to the city yesterday, by his father, a resident of Baldwin township, who, being unable to control him, had him sent to the House of Refuge.

MUD.—The mud was frightful, fearful, appalling—yesterday. Have we streets, have we sidewalks, have we shovels, have we hose, have we "Commissioners," have we anything but—mud?

COURT HOUSE CHANGES.

New Officers Sworn In.

Recorder Snively yesterday administered the oath of office to four of the newly elected (or re-elected) officers of the county, who assume their respective duties to-day:

Major Joseph Brown, the new Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, appeared in the afternoon and took the oath. He succeeds Mr. John G. Brown, who has filled the position acceptably during the past three years, and retires with the best wishes of a numerous friends. We need scarcely predict that the Major will make a most competent and popular clerk. He has appointed as his principal clerk Major G. W. Murphy, the worthy Fire Marshal.

Mr. Thomas R. Hunter, Recorder, who succeeds Mr. Snively, was also duly sworn to a proper discharge of his duties. He takes to the position competency and ability, and his affability cannot fail to render him agreeable to all who may have business in the office. Mr. Snively, the retiring official, goes into the office of Mr. Lambert, County Controller, as clerk. On Monday evening his clerks presented him with an elegant easy chair and meerschaum pipe, as token of their esteem on severing their relations with him as employer. R. B. Christy, Esq., on behalf of the donors, presented the articles, and W. C. Augenbaugh, Esq., responded on behalf of the recipient. The affair was kept entirely quiet, quite a surprise to Mr. Snively.

Joseph H. Gray, Register, and Colonel Alexander Hilands, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, were also sworn for another term, both these gentlemen having so ably acquitted themselves as to be retained as "their own successors."

The new Sheriff, Colonel Fleming, will not go into office until the first of January.

HALLETT, THE COUNTERFEITER.

He Has a Hearing and is Finally Committed.

E. F. Hallett, whose arrest at Titusville, on a charge of passing counterfeit currency, has already been mentioned, was brought before United States Commissioner T. L. Seely, of Crawford county, yesterday afternoon, in the office of Commissioner Gamble, for a further hearing.

Mr. Edward Livingston, of Clearfield county, a witness was next sworn the first testified, in substance, that he had received a letter from Hallett, of which the following is a copy:

OCTOBER 28, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—I am now dealing in greenbacks which I will defy the best Judges to detect, and thousands are now making fortunes with them. They can be sent by mail, secure from observation, as follows: $20 per hundred, or $35 per two hundred. Destroy this note as received, and oblige, Yours, etc.,

E. F. HALLETT,
Box 256, Titusville, Pa.

Jeremiah Grandison, of the firm of Grandison & Simpson, saloon keepers, Liberty street, was called and testified that, on the 24th of October last, three persons called at the saloon and ordered supper. They tendered in payment a twenty dollar bill on the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and received in change eighteen dollars and fifty cents. It was subsequently ascertained that the bill was counterfeit. The witness identified Hallett as one of the three men.

The above, in addition to the testimony already published, was sufficient to hold the accused, and in default of $3,000 bail he was committed to jail to answer at the next term of court.

The Holy Land.

Rabbi H. Z. Sneersohn, a native of Jerusalem, and a resident there for over twenty-five years, will lecture at the new place of worship, on Eighth street, on the subject of the Holy Land. The Rabbi comes to this country to interest his people in the welfare of the Israelites of Palestine, and has been lecturing in the principal cities of the east and west. Owing to the very inclement state of the weather, we presume, the audience last evening at the Synagogue was quite small, not exceeding one hundred persons. The Rabbi, on being introduced, proceeded to deliver, in broken English, a very interesting discourse on the Holy Land, dwelling at considerable length on the manners and customs of the people, and sketching minutely the character of the country in which the Holy City. He spoke feelingly of the lamentable condition of the Israelites resident in Jerusalem, and depicted their hopes of restoration in very forcible and touching language. He was dressed in the full Jewish costume, and with his dark, Moorish complexion, presented a decidedly oriental appearance. He closed by quoting, in the original tongue, that portion of the 122d Psalm, from the 10th to the 2d verse inclusive, and then repeating it in English.

"Maximilian, and What I Saw in Mexico."

This is the title selected by Dr. Louis da Silva, late surgeon to the Emperor Maximilian, who will lecture at Lafayette Hall next Monday evening, under the auspices of the Y. M. M. L. A. Dr. Silva was introduced to the audience last night at the close of Rev. Milburn's lecture, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, convulsed the audience with a brief relation of his experiences during his sojourn on the American continent. Dr. Silva is a humorist of the first water. We do not remember when we heard a more enjoyable treat than his brief relation of his tribulations after Maximilian's execution, and the investigation of the seventy officers who, breaking their swords upon the rock with the intelligence that Napoleon III had withdrawn his countenance from the scheme, determined to remain with Maximilian at all hazards. We advise those of our readers who may attend Dr. Silva's lecture on Monday evening, that they will be well repaid. The whole story will be relieved by gems of wit and rare humor.

STANDARD TIME.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of the old and well known firm of J. B. McFadden & Co., 95 Market street, relative to standard time. Punctuality is a most desirable thing to the prompt man of business, and a great aid to punctuality is correct time. The latter the McFadden & Co. propose hereafter to furnish by means of their regulator, which will be regulated by daily observations taken at the Allegheny Observatory. The firm invite the public to take advantage of their efforts to establish such a standard time, and it will not be slow to do so.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made by two thieves, at an early hour yesterday morning, to rob the house of Mr. Robert Thompson, No. 120 Beaver street, Allegheny. They effected an entrance through a cellar window in the second story, but the noise they made aroused Mr. Thompson, who gave the solver and "went for" the rascals. They were probably frightened off by their own noise, as they were not captured. A pistol shot fired at a window. He regrets very much that he failed to get a shot at them.

THE METHODIST GRAVEYARD DIFFICULTY.—Another meeting of the lot holders was held on Monday evening, when Messrs. Aaron Floyd, Andrew Miller and George Wilson were appointed a committee to confer with the trustees of the several societies having burial lots in the graveyard, relative to having a fence placed around it, the Courts having restrained the Commissioners from proceeding further with the removal of the bodies.

GONE.—Yesterday afternoon, the woman who gave birth to a child about three weeks ago, left for Cleveland where her friends reside. When taken to the Homœopathic Hospital her condition was considered critical, but under the skillful treatment of those in charge of the Hospital, she recovered sufficiently to start to her home yesterday as stated.

INSURANCE.—Two or three errors occured in our account, yesterday of the insurance policies held by Messrs. Little & Baird; Allegheny City should have been Albany City; the amount in the Ætna Insurance Company should have been $10,000 instead of $1,000, and the Niagara, New York, was given as Mazard New York.

MASONIC OFFICERS ELECTED.—At the meeting of Washington Lodge, A. Y. M., 251, held last evening, the following officers were duly elected: W. M., M. W. Canning; S. W., Tom. T. Eaton; J. W., Henry F. Eggers; Secretary, J. H. Murdock; Treasurer, George Glass; Trustee, George Glass.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The enthusiastic success attending the first representation of "All Hallow Eve" and "Latest from New York," by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, on Monday evening, warrants their repitition to-night. Two more interesting and entertaining plays, or more faithful representatives of the principal characters in them, could not well be found. If the weather be fair the Opera House should be crowded.

THEATER.—Barney, Wild & Mac's minstrel troupe is one of the best combinations of minstrelsy we have had here in a long time. Mac in his specialties is without a rival, while Barney is a neat and tasteful dancer. They perform again to-night.

VARIETIES.—Schoolcraft, the Dutch comedian, has made quite a hit with his repertory of fun, while the Arabian Brothers, in their gymnastic performances, please the audience greatly. They appear again this evening.

MUSEUM.—The Museum is a proper place to spend a few hours, day or night. The attractions are numerous, and cannot fail to please.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was another crowded audience last evening, and if the performance of the "Drummer Boy" gave even greater satisfaction than on the first night, it will be repeated this evening, and those who expect to get seats should secure them in advance.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL.

The negro Bell, whose arrest we mentioned a few days ago, and who is charged on oath of Messrs. Chronister, Callary, F. M. Roberts and H. C. Adler, with the larceny of various articles of clothing, was yesterday finally committed. The latter information was made yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fuller having called at the room, from No. 98 Grant street, a week or so ago, which was found in Bell's possession. There are still two coats at the office not claimed.

TWO CHARGES.

Mary Ellen Donnelly charged Wm. Byerly with affiliation and adultery. The accused was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

[Before Mayor Drum, Allegheny.]

COSTLY INTERFERENCE.

John Nunick, who, with others, interfered to prevent the police from arresting a disorderly party at the ball at Lutz & Waltz's saloon, last week, and escaped at the time, was caught yesterday, and fined twenty-five dollars and costs. It don't pay to interfere in such cases.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Robert Ross charged John Fox with cruelty to animals, alleging that the accused beat his horse on the head with a club, and then almost ran him to death. Warrant issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Ann Chislett charged Jacob Galzer with assault and battery on her daughter, five years of age, by striking her on the head with a stone, and inflicting a deep cut thereon. Arrested and held for court.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.

Mary Schmaley charged Gerhart Schmaley with refusing to support her. She further alleged that the accused is in the habit of drinking to intoxication, and that he abuses and whips one of his children and threatens to kill her. Warrant issued.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

COMMON CASES DURING THE MONTH.

Deputy Mayor Nichols, of Lawrenceville, disposed of thirty-one common cases during month of November. Twenty-one were charged with drunkenness, and ten with disorderly conduct; fifteen paid the fines imposed, six were discharged and ten committed to jail.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts
Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.
For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Carriages for Balls and Parties
Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Phrenology.
The rooms of Fowler & Wells, at Lafayette Hall, are still thronged day and evening. Examinations with full descriptions. What to do and how to rise in the world explained. tf

Carriages to Operas and Concerts
Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Juniper Tar Soap
Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*

Universal Remedy.
"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds and bronchial affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence, this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Hazard & Caswell's Juniper Tar Soap.
For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Carriages for Balls and Parties
Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Notes for December, Addressed to the Feeble and Debilitated.
This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *scaling in*, as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acrid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific imparts a healthy appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation, disarms incipient fevers, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The dose is small, and although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

Hostetter's Bitters
At Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Third night of the popular and favorite artistes,

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 1st, 1869, the performance will commence with the Irish farce of

ALL HALLOW EVE; OR, SNAP APPLE NIGHT.

Roddy O'Connor.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Kitty Kilkenny.....Mrs. Barney Williams.
To conclude with
LATEST FROM NEW YORK.
Phil Mulligan.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Mrs. Serapha Asperence Sprout.Mrs. Barney Williams.
Williams Matinee on Saturday.
In preparation, Bourcicault's new drama of POMOSA.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
This evening, and during the week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, THE SENSATION OF THE AGE,

Wild, Barney & Mac's Minstrels,
Brass Band and Burlesque Opera Troupe

The Monarchs of Minstrelsy, presenting the FOUR GRAND ACTS of the Evening Performance.
JOHNNY WILD, MASTER BARNEY, LITTLE MAC, and SAM DE VERE.
A Superb Quartette and a matchless Orchestra. For particulars see bills of the day.
Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats secured by telegraph.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
Penn Street, near Sixth. Take St. Clair cars.
V. E. REAMER.....Manager.
Management of the infatuable
LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.
The greatest Dutch Comedian living, and the daring Gymnasts
THE ARABIAN BROTHERS.
Friday, December 3. Farewell Benefit of G. W. Herman.

BURNELL'S
Museum and Parlor Menagerie.
The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURE.
REV. J. D. KERR, A. M.,
Will deliver a lecture in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue (by request), on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, December 3d, 1869. Subject, "The Hebrews as Soldiers." Music by the Choir of the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of Crystal Spring Division Sons of Temperance. Admission, 25 cents.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL
FAIR,
Under the auspices of THE LADIES' HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.
AT CITY HALL,
Commencing December 7th.
Open from 12 M. to 11 P. M. Dinner Every Day from 12 to 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cts. Dinner and admission, 50 cts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
One Week, Commencing MONDAY, November 29th,
The Grand Military Allegory
OF THE
DRUMMER BOY;
OR, BATTLE OF SHILOH.
To be produced by Two Hundred Veterans and Fifty Ladies of the City, under the management of Posts No. 1, 151 and 188, for the benefit of their CHARITY FUND.
Two Beautiful Tableaux,
Familiar Camp Scenes,
**Thr